

It will be warmer, with northwesterly moderate winds, changing to southwesterly in the afternoon. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly fresh and seas calm.

	Overnight	Daytime
Amman	8	16
Aqaba	15	25
Deserts	10	19
Jordan Valley	14	24

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 13, Aqaba 23. Sunset tonight: 6:00 p.m. Sunrise tomorrow: 5:15 a.m.

**Humanitarian law conference opens**

AMMAN, April 5 (Petra) — His Highness Crown Prince opened today the Arab Middle East Seminar on International Humanitarian Law.

The remainder of the first session of the seminar was devoted to reports by participants on their efforts and projects to make humanitarian law—often known as the rules of war—better known in their own countries.

The seminar, organised jointly by the Jordan National Red Crescent Society and the ICRC, will last until April 15. During the first part, lectures will be given on the origin, development and application of humanitarian law. In the

beings in this part of the world, and the role of the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies to alleviate that plight and suffering.

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**ICRC chief calls for peace in Lebanon**

AMMAN, April 5 (R) — The president of the International Committee of Red Cross (ICRC), Mr. Alexander Hay, today appealed to all factions in Lebanon to stop fighting and agree to a peaceful solution.

Speaking before the First Arab Middle East Seminar on International Humanitarian Law, Mr. Hay said: "In the name of humanity I appeal to all those fighting in Lebanon to stop this senseless killing immediately."

"Let us all put an end to this tragedy and save the countless human lives lost every day," Mr. Hay said.

second part, participants will form working groups to discuss practical measures for teaching the humanitarian principles contained in the Geneva Conventions. Those taking part in the seminar include the Red Crescent and Red Cross societies of Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Yemen Arab Republic, Oman, the Palestine Red Crescent, and as observers, the Eritrean Red Cross and Red Crescent Society, the Eritrean Relief Association and the Somali Red Crescent. The delegation from Geneva includes representatives of the ICRC, the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the Henry Dunant Institute.

**King receives refugee representatives**



AMMAN, April 5 (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received at the royal court this afternoon a delegation of representatives of Palestinian refugees in Jordan. The refugee leaders brought before the King their claim that the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) is taking steps to absolve itself of its responsibilities and to curb its services in the refugees on the pretext of the deficit in its budget, threatening the dismissal of many teachers

employed at UNRWA schools. The representatives appealed to King Hussein to help them to fight the measures aimed at curbing UNRWA's services. The King affirmed his eagerness to preserve the rights of the Palestinian refugees, and in no way to take away any of these rights. He also affirmed Jordan's support for the Palestinian people in their efforts to regain their legitimate rights and exercise the right to self-determination on their own soil.

**Fresh clashes shatter 3rd Lebanon ceasefire**

HOCHE ALOMARA, Lebanon, April 5 (R) — Renewed fighting broke out today in three areas of Lebanon, raising fears for the country's future survival.

Artillery battles raged for the fifth successive day around the mainly-Christian town of Zahle, where Syrian troops manned sandbagged positions and tanks deployed in the ploughed fields.

New clashes also hit the capital, Beirut, and fresh shelling was reported in southern Lebanon.

Round the besieged rightist stronghold of Zahle, in the eastern Bekaa Valley, Falangist militia gunners and troops from the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force (ADF) fought sporadic artillery battles throughout the day.

Reporters who visited Syrian positions early in the day saw Soviet-made T-54 tanks encircling the town, which has a population of about 150,000. The inhabitants have been without electricity or water for the past five days.

Six tanks stood at 50-metre intervals in a ploughed field close to a check point at Hoche Al

Omara, a village on the outskirts of Zahle.

Syrian troops, carrying Kalashnikov assault rifles and dressed in heavy green trench-coats, manned sandbagged positions in the rain as 120 mm artillery sent salvos of shells into the city, 50 kilometres east of Beirut.

The fighting shattered a ceasefire announced last night after intense shelling. Falangist radio said today a new ceasefire had been arranged, the fourth to be announced since the fighting.

Beirut spent a relatively quiet afternoon after renewed clashes in the morning.

In the south, security sources said the port city of Tyre and nearby Palestinian refugee camps had been shelled by Israeli-backed rightist militia gunners.

Muslim religious leader Mufti Hassan Khaled today called on President Elias Sarkis to take an immediate initiative to solve the crisis by "gathering loyal officials and leaders to work out an understanding on implementing principles of national reconciliation," state-run Beirut Radio said.

**Shamir: 'Israel cannot sit idly by' on Lebanon crisis**

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 5 (R) — The Israeli cabinet discussed the situation in Lebanon today and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Israel would not stand idly by and watch Syrian troops massacre Lebanese Christians.

As the Syrian siege of the east Lebanese town of Zahle, with a

predominantly Christian population, went into its fifth day, Mr. Shamir said the government was pressing the United States to use its influence to calm the situation.

"We are in constant touch with the U.S. and are pressing so that the American use all their international contacts and other means to cease the murder," he told Israel Radio.

"Israel cannot sit by idly with folded arms and be apathetic to the massacre to Lebanon's civilians by the Syrians," he added.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin met senior ministers to consider how Israel should react to the fighting between rightist militias and Syrian forces, and the cabinet discussed the situation later at its regular weekly meeting.

The cabinet heard briefings from the chief of staff and head of military intelligence, but no statement was issued after the meeting.

Meanwhile, Israel's Lebanese rightist militia allies exchanged artillery fire with Palestinian commandos. The firing was spread along the length of the rightist enclave just north of the Israeli border.

A United Nations spokesman, contacted by telephone from Israel, told Reuters that a U.N.-sponsored ceasefire in South Lebanon had broken down early this morning.

A right-wing member of Mr. Begin's ruling Likud bloc, Knesset (parliament) Foreign Affairs and Security Committee Chairman Moshe Arens, said today that Israel had a duty to protect all the Christians in Lebanon and not only those in the south of the country.

**Iraq claims 174 deaths for Iran**

BEIRUT, April 5 (R) — Iraq said today its forces killed 174 Iranians and lost nine of their own men in fighting in the Gulf war over 24 hours.

A high command communique, reported by the official Iraqi News Agency (INA), said about 100 of the Iranians were killed in ground fighting in the Dezful area, north of Ahwaz, capital of oil-producing Khuzestan province.

Meanwhile, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'adun Hammadi said in an interview published today that Iran should pay full compensation for damage caused by the Gulf war.

Al Thawra, newspaper of Iraq's ruling Arab Baath Party, quoted the foreign minister as saying Iran "is responsible for the outbreak of the war and its continuation, and should also pay full compensation for the results."

In the interview, released by INA, Dr. Hammadi said that his country had submitted a note to a peace mission mounted by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on compensation that should be paid to Iraq as a result of the war.

Due in Jordan today  
**Haig stresses Israel's importance to the U.S.**

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, April 5 (Agencies) — Secretary of State Alexander Haig sought to calm Israeli fears over U.S. military sales to Saudi Arabia by de-

claring today that Israel's security and well-being are "central to American policy in the Middle East."

With the Polish crisis weighing heavily on his mind, Mr. Haig landed in Israel from Egypt on a Middle East fact-finding tour and rushed to a 90-minute meeting with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and his key cabinet ministers.

Mr. Haig told reporters here that he was "especially concerned about the increased level of Soviet risk-taking in the Middle East, both directly and through proxies."

The initial meeting with Mr. Begin, the first contact by a top Reagan administration official directly with the Israeli gov-

ernment, covered the increasing danger of the Lebanese interline fighting, and negotiations for Palestinian autonomy in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Mr. Haig said he was here to discuss "the differences of the parties to the peace process and the current dangers facing this region."

Of the current flareup in Lebanon, Mr. Haig commented: "It's a grave situation."

Israeli officials said the Lebanese fighting between Syrians and Lebanese Christians was discussed at greater length than any other topic, though Mr. Haig also heard Israel's complaints that Egypt had unnecessarily broken off the Palestinian autonomy talks.

Mr. Begin asserted Israel's reluctance to get involved in a Middle East arms race provoked by Saudi purchases of American arms, the Israeli official said, but Mr. Haig said Washington had to strengthen its allies in the region.

Earlier, he conferred in Cairo with President Anwar Sadat, who voiced praise for Mr. Haig and friendship for the United States.

After seeing Mr. Begin, Mr. Haig said of the crisis in Poland: "We have been following this situation minute by minute."

Answering questions in Egypt with Mr. Sadat by his side, Mr. Haig said "Soviet intervention in Poland, or in any internal repression in Poland, will have far-reaching consequences on East-West relations, both in scope and in time."

Following an hour-long drive from the airport to Jerusalem, Mr. Haig went almost immediately today to meet Mr. Begin, who mentioned as he ushered Mr. Haig into his office that he, too, was closely following the events in Poland.

Mr. Haig will have more talks with Mr. Begin tomorrow before travelling to Jordan. He flies to Saudi Arabia Tuesday and then is scheduled to visit five European capitals before returning to Washington on Saturday.

Mr. Haig also will discuss with the Israelis the plans for a multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai Peninsula to serve as a buffer between Israeli and Egyptian forces, following Israel's withdrawal from Sinai next year.

U.S. officials have said they will consider sending U.S. troops to



Alexander Haig

**Tueni: 'Lebanon never nearer to partition'**

BEIRUT, April 5 (AP) — After three days of Syrian bombardment of the mostly Christian-inhabited city of Zahle, Lebanon's U.N. ambassador raised the spectre of partition and proposed a mixed Arab-U.N. peacekeeping force to replace Syrian forces, an English-language weekly reported today.

"I think we've never been nearer to partition in Lebanon than we are today," Ambassador Ghassan Tueni told the magazine Monday Morning. "What has been happening today is not only reminiscent of 1975 and 1978 but, given the passage of time and the expectations that were allowed to develop, Lebanon now finds itself at the limits of survival."

He referred to the 1975-76 civil war, which was smothered by the Syrians, and the 1978 bombardment of Beirut's predominantly Christian neighbourhoods, which resisted Syrian presence. The Syrians now have an estimated 22,000 troops in Lebanon.

The clashes which began five days ago between Syrian peacekeeping forces and right-wing militias in the Lebanese city of Zahle, in eastern Lebanon, and Syrian bombardment of East Beirut, have left 149 people killed and 300 others injured.

Mr. Tueni suggested a replacement of the Syrian force, sanctioned by the Arab League as the "Arab Deterrent Force" (ADF), by a mixed force of Arab and U.N. troops.

"The credibility of the ADF, let alone its deterrent capability, has been gravely eroded, and its obedience to the legitimate Lebanese authorities is today as questionable as its non-partisan Arab character," Mr. Tueni was quoted by Monday Morning as saying.

He added: "To simply propose its replacement by U.N. peacekeeping forces is an oversimplification of the issue at stake. What we must develop is a 'mix' of a more diversified Arab force with U.N. troops within a comprehensive security plan that will allow an ever-growing role to Lebanon's own armed forces."

Mr. Camille Chamoun, former Lebanese president and leader of the "Lebanese Forces" — a coalition of rightist militia groups — has repeatedly called for a replacement of the Syrian troops by U.N. soldiers. The rightists have charged the Syrian forces have now taken on the form of "an army of occupation."

U.N. forces stationed in southern Lebanon as buffers between Palestinian forces and Israeli-backed rightist militias have had trouble with both sides. Recently the commander of the U.N. Interim Forces in Lebanon (UNIFIL), Maj. Gen. William Callaghan of Ireland, has come under verbal attack from Israel for bringing Lebanese army units into southern Lebanon to serve under UNIFIL command.

Lebanon's 18,000-strong army disintegrated at the start of the civil war and recently has reconstructed, in part with U.S. aid.

"One must remember that UNIFIL is a peacekeeping force and that the Lebanese army, if and when it is deployed within UNIFIL, would also be performing a peacekeeping task," Mr. Tueni said. "Indeed, the Lebanese army is not going there to wage war, but to help transform the south into a zone of peace."

Mr. Tueni said he upheld the view that the Palestinian problem was at the root of the Lebanese crisis.

"There has been a prevailing logic in the Lebanese war: That this whole crisis and the ensuing war were caused by the Palestinians' revolution and their struggle from the south to regain their right to self-determination, which has often conducive to abuses in other areas of Lebanon and conflicts with the Lebanese state and various Lebanese parties.

**Reagan temperature back to normal**  
**Qaddoumi: PLO is not sorry about Reagan assassination try**

BEIRUT, April 5 (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) today revoked its denunciation of the attempted assassination of U.S. President Ronald Reagan.

PLO political chief Fawouk Qaddoumi, interviewed by the independent Beirut weekly Monday Morning, regretted Palestine National Council Speaker Khaled Fawoum's condemnation of the March 30 "terrorist action" against Mr. Reagan. "I wish my brother Khaled Fawoum had not congratulated Reagan" on his survival of the attempt, Mr. Qaddoumi was quoted as saying. "He meant well, but as one Arab leader once said, the road to hell is paved with intentions."

The congratulations of our brother the president of the Lebanese National Council were a personal initiative, and are not to be taken as coming from the PLO.

Mr. Fawoum told the Associated Press the PLO denounced the "terrorist" action against Mr. Reagan in spite of the Reagan administration's calling the PLO a terrorist group.

But Mr. Qaddoumi said the PLO could not condone Mr. Fawoum's statement about a president whose administration is hostile to the PLO, and he said the assassination bid "clearly indicates (Mr. Reagan's) country is



Qaddoumi

full of terrorism and is, indeed, a source of terrorism."

President Reagan's temperature returned to normal today following a fever which developed after Monday's assassination attempt.

The White House said the president continued to make satisfactory progress yesterday. He conferred with aides on the Polish situation and had visits from two secret service men who helped save his life.

Mr. Reagan talked with visitors and took several walks at the George Washington University Hospital, where he has been recovering from a bullet wound in his left lung.

**Non-aligned team may visit Tehran, Indian government aide says**

DELHI, April 5 (R) — A member non-aligned peace committee on the Gulf war may visit Tehran on April 11 for peace negotiations with Iranian leaders, Indian government spokesman said today.

The committee, set up by non-aligned foreign ministers at a meeting in New Delhi in February today for the second consecutive day and spent an hour discussing developments in the war in the last 24 hours. It is to meet again tomorrow.

The committee is made up of foreign minister—India's Narasimha Rao, Cuba's Isidoro Alvarez Peoni and Zam-Lameck Goma—and the of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) political consultant, Mr. Farouk Qaddoumi.

Indian spokesman said the committee had received a reply to the letter to visit Iran, and the envoys might visit Tehran from 11 onwards.

It was also in touch with the government and was trying to arrange to visit Baghdad, the spokesman said.

Cuban ambassador in Baghdad, Mr. C. Ibanez, was due in New Delhi tonight to the committee on the Iraqi decision to the war, the spokesman said.

Officials of the four countries also meet separately tomorrow and will discuss progress of a peace mission set up by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC).

OIC Secretary General Habib Hassan Ali was in Jeddah for Europe today after talks between Baghdad and Amman with the group's revised peace package.



Habib Chatti

He told reporters in Jeddah he was optimistic about his contacts with the warring countries, and expected them to reply within a week to the mission's new proposals for ending the war.

The new plan is broadly similar to the nine-man OIC mission's original proposals made in February, offering a ceasefire supervised by an Islamic peace force, withdrawal of Iraqi troops from Iran and adjudication of the disputed border.

But it contains an important new element: the establishment of an Islamic court to decide which side started the war, which fulfils one of the conditions for a ceasefire set out by Iranian President Abol Hassan Bani-Sadr.

Meanwhile, in Kuwait, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'adun Hammadi today gave a message from President Saddam Hussein to the Amir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, Kuwait officials said.

Mr. Hammadi gave another message yesterday to Saudi Arabia's King Khaled. The official Saudi press agency said it covered current developments but gave no details. Mr. Hammadi visited Amman yesterday and met with His Majesty King Hussein.



NAI

With gifts, donations, bazaars and panels

# Jordan marks Social Works Day

AMMAN, April 5 (JT) — Jordan today observed Social Works Day with gifts to the deprived, donations to charitable societies, bazaars and panel discussions.

Her Highness Princess Basma, the president of the Queen Alia Jordan Welfare Fund, and His Highness Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, the honorary president of the Friends of the Blind Society (FBS), were especially active.

In the morning, Princess Basma visited a kindergarten at Baq'a refugee camp and announced a JD 1,000 donation to help the school carry out its various programmes.

Later in the day, Princess Basma handed a cheque for JD 6,000 donated by the Federation of Iraqi Women to the Mental Health Association (MHA) in Wadi Seer.

During her visit to the association's headquarters, Princess Basma was briefed on the MHA's centres which cater for mentally retarded children in Karak, Salt, Irbid and Zarqa.

The princess also announced that the Queen Alia Fund would offer its financial support to any worthy project undertaken by the country's charitable societies.

Prince Ra'd presented a much-needed gift to Al Nour Institute for the Blind: a Braille printing press to help the institute produce brochures and booklets for the blind.

During a visit to the institute today, the prince said FBS would continue to offer the blind all possible assistance in their quest to acquire education and skills.

Contacts are under way with Alfa, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the Ministry of Finance and Customs to exempt equipment needed by the blind from freight and customs duty, Prince Ra'd added.

He added that contacts are also being made with the University of Jordan to exempt the five blind students currently studying at its law faculty from paying tuition fees.

The University of Tunis has decided to grant five Jordanian blind students scholarships, he announced.

Prince Ra'd expressed appreciation to the Ministry of Social Development for its continued care and assistance to blind people.



Her Highness Princess Basma distributing presents to children at the Baq'a refugee camp kindergarten Sunday.

There are 89 blind people studying at Al Nour Institute, which was established in 1969. A total of 17 teachers, 10 of whom are themselves blind, teach at the institute, the only government institution of its type in the country.

About 100 children from orphanages in Amman visited children's centres today as part of Social Work Day.

The youngsters spent the day at the centres run by the Friends of Children. They did arts and crafts work, saw a puppet show and a film, and enjoyed a drama session. In Salt, the governor of Baq'a, Mr. Mohammad Al Khatib, today opened a bazaar organised by the social development directorate in cooperation with the charitable societies in the governorate.

At the two-day bazaar, samples of the products of the charitable societies in the governorate are exhibited. The governor urged the participants in the bazaar to work hard to manufacture children toys and clothes.

He said work is underway now to open children clubs in the governorate schools during the summer vacation in cooperation with the education and social development directorates and the Hays Arts Centre. A playground

also will be established in Wadi Salt during the summer, he said.

In Tafila, the town's Young Women's Society held a panel discussion at the Qasr Preparatory School for Girls in which the directors of social development and health in the district spoke about the causes of disabilities and social development and health care. The president of the society spoke about the role of women in developing the society.

The Tafila celebration of Social Work Day includes the convening of panel discussions

and the handing over of gifts to the residents of handicapped institutions and government hospital.

The programme also includes an open meeting for women in and the rendering of several public services.

In Mafraq, the district celebrated Social Work Day with visits to rehabilitation and orphanages where gifts were distributed.

A panel discussion was held at the Deir Yusuf charitable society in Irbid governorate today. The symposium dealt with the role of women in developing society.

# King stresses social work for Arab World

AMMAN, April 5 (JT) — His Majesty King Hussein today stressed the importance in the Arab World of social work, which helps "set free the capabilities of citizens and encourages them to share in building up their society."

King Hussein was addressing members of the executive board of the Arab Social Affairs ministers' council during an audience at the royal court this afternoon.

Members of the executive board, which includes social affairs ministers in five Arab countries, briefed the King on subjects on the agenda of their two-day meeting here. The audience was attended by the minister of social development, Mrs. Ibrahim Al Mufli, and the Arab League assistant secretary general, Mr. As'ud Al As'ad.

The current executive board of the Arab Social Affairs Ministers' Council consists of the social affairs ministers of Jordan, the United Arab Emirates, Tunisia, the Yemeni Arab Republic, and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The executive board, which ended its meeting tonight, approved a programme for following up the implementation of current social work strategy in the Arab World.

It also agreed on the draft agenda for the forthcoming meeting of the Arab Social Affairs Ministers Council due to be held in Tunis late this year.

The board also requested the council's technical secretariat to prepare budgets for three proposed Arab centres for research, training in social and rural development and training care for the handicapped.

The board recommended the appropriation of specific amounts of the funds allocated by the 11th Arab summit conference for the Arab Development Decade to be spent on social development projects approved by the Arab Social Affairs Ministers' Council.

The board approved a plan to provide technical assistance to member states through the supply of scholarships and the dispatch of experts to those member states which lack the technical cadres to facilitate the implementation of the strategy of social work.

Earlier today, the prime minister, Mr. Mudar Badran, conferred at his office with the social affairs ministers of Tunisia, North Yemen and the United Arab Emirates in the presence of Mr. As'ad and Mrs. Mufli.

The delegates today toured philanthropic and social centres in the country.

Accompanied by Mrs. Mufli, the delegates called at the Queen Alia Centre for the Hearing Impaired and toured an exhibition being held there on the occasion of Social Work Day.

The delegates also visited a centre for the rehabilitation of delinquents at Yajouz and called the Princess Rahmah Community Centre in Allan.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEF

AMMAN, April 5 (Petra) — The cabinet today formed Jordanian delegation to the meetings of the coordination bureau of the no aligned movement which will be held in Algiers between April 14 and 18. The four-member delegation will be led by Jordanian permanent representative at the United Nations, Dr. Haze, Nuseibah. Also at its regular session today the cabinet formed a delegation to go to Baghdad on April 9 for talks aimed at boosting Jordanian-Iraqi industrial and trade cooperation. The national member delegation will be led by the minister of industry and trade, Mr. Walid Asfour. The visit and talks are at the invitation of the Iraqi minister of trade and industry.

AMMAN, April 5 (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC) will hold a meeting on April 13 to debate the final report of an NCC committee entrusted with reviewing the national five year development plan. The draft committee itself will hold a meeting tomorrow to continue work on its report.

AMMAN, April 5 (Petra) — A spokesman for the Public Security Directorate said today that 36 incidents occurred in Jordan in the past 24 hours. Among these, he said, there were seven road accidents in which one child was killed and seven other people injured, most of them seriously.

AMMAN, April 5 (Petra) — Amman Municipality today distributed 6,500 books dealing with scientific, literary, political and economic subjects to 40 libraries of government schools, clubs and cultural centres in Amman. Upon handing over the gifts to the representatives of the libraries, Mayor Isam Ajlouni said that the gift was in observance of Jordan's National Book Week. The municipality has so far presented some 50,000 books to various libraries in Amman, Mr. Ajlouni said.

AMMAN, April 5 (Petra) — The director general of the Royal Scientific Society (RSS), Dr. Albert Butrus, left for Tunis today to take part in the week-long meetings of an advisory committee formed by the Arab League Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (ALESCO) which start tomorrow. Dr. Butrus said the ten specialists in the committee will review, among other things, subjects connected with integrated technological and scientific plans in the Arab World; supporting the work of research centres and the effects of pollution on the environment. Dr. Butrus said he would also meet with the ALESCO director general to explore the possibility of carrying out joint ALESCO-RSS projects and holding seminars on scientific subjects.

AMMAN, April 5 (Petra) — A visiting Qatari education delegation called at the Ministry of Education today and conferred with its secretary general, Mr. Thinni Rafaf, on ways of promoting educational and cultural cooperation between Jordan and Qatar. The two sides also discussed the subject of seconding Jordanian teachers to work for the Qatari government. At the meeting, Mr. Rafaf explained to the delegation the ministry's plans for upgrading academic and vocational education at its schools.

AJLOUN, April 5 (Petra) — The Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment has endorsed a JD 121,000 budget of "Ibbin and 'Jiblin" villages in the Ajloun district. The opening of a road linking the two villages with Souf and other development projects in the district will be financed from this budget.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

**Exhibitions**  
Under the patronage of Mr. Michael Hamarnah, the director of tourism, the Jordanian Artists' Association presents an exhibition of flower-arrangements by Alema Abdallah. The opening ceremony will take place at the association's hall, at 5 p.m.

The Alia Art Gallery, in cooperation with the Mathaf Gallery in London, presents an exhibition of works by artists of the 18th - 19th century Orientalist movement.

The Department of Antiquities presents an exhibition on "The works of the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan", at the Holiday Inn hotel.

The Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives, in cooperation with Jordanian educational institutions, continues its campaign to promote awareness of the importance of books through book exhibitions all over the country. National Book Week includes the second exhibition of children's books and art work at the Zarqa girls' high school of commerce in Zarqa.

**Play**  
The Yarmouk University Players present Henrik Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People" (in English), at the British Council, at 7 p.m. Tickets at 250 fils, in advance or at the door.

**Children's Play**  
The Department of Culture and Arts, in cooperation with the Jordanian Artists' Association, presents a children's musical play entitled "The Rabbit Forest" celebrating International Theatre Day. The show starts at 4:30 p.m., at the department's theatre in Jabal Luweibdeh; tickets are on sale at the door.

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## AMMAN STOCK EXCHANGE REPORT

Name of Company	Par Value	Number Traded	High	Low	Closing Price
Islamic Bank 50%	JD 1.000	9,456	1.750	1.740	1.740
Jordan-Kuwait Bank	JD 1.000	5,370	2.230	2.220	2.230
Jordan-Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	11,948	1.550	1.540	1.540
Housing Bank	JD 1.000	2,335	2.240	2.230	2.240
Arab Investment Bank	JD 1.000	9,125	1.600	1.600	1.600
Jordan National Bank	JD 5.000	25	16.800	16.800	16.800
Cairo Amman Bank	JD 5.000	795	13.600	13.600	13.600
Arab Bank Co. Ltd.	JD 10.000	135	130.000	130.000	130.000
Arab Financial Foundation (Jordan) 80%	JD 10.000	525	13.750	13.750	13.750
Petra Bank	JD 10.000	1,672	19.630	19.630	19.630
Arab Union Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	350	1.420	1.420	1.420
Al Ezdihar Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	175	2.300	2.300	2.300
General Insurance Co.	JD 1.000	100	1.540	1.540	1.540
Arabian Seas Insurance Co.	JD 5.000	56	10.400	10.400	10.400
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	6,635	2.080	2.080	2.080
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1.000	2,865	0.950	0.940	0.940
Arabian Investment and International Trading Co.	JD 1.000	4,350	1.010	0.980	1.010
International Contracting and Investments Co.	JD 1.000	1,840	0.860	0.860	0.860
Dar Al Sha'b for Press, Publications and Distribution	JD 1.000	250	0.940	0.940	0.940
Arab Development and Investments Co.	JD 2.000	200	1.660	1.660	1.660
Jordan Dairy Co.	JD 1.000	2,064	1.200	1.190	1.200
General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	730	1.720	1.710	1.710
Arab Aluminium Industries Co.	JD 1.000	2,194	1.300	1.280	1.280
Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Co.	JD 1.000	4,522	3.570	3.530	3.550
Arab Chemical Detergent Industries Co.	JD 1.000	3,567	3.940	3.900	3.940
National Steel Industries	JD 1.000	11,925	2.050	1.980	1.980
Dar Al Dawa' Development and Investment Co.	JD 1.000	450	3.370	3.370	3.370
MASS Blade Manufacturing Co.	JD 1.000	2,000	0.750	0.750	0.750
Jordan Ceramics Industries Co.	JD 1.000	1,110	1.160	1.150	1.160
Jordan Glass Factories Co.	JD 1.000	100	0.830	0.830	0.830
Jordan Phosphate Mines Co.	JD 1.000	100	3.450	3.450	3.450
Jordan Lime and Sulfate Brick Industries Co.	JD 5.000	670	5.350	5.340	5.340
Arab Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Co.	JD 5.000	121	29.000	29.000	29.000
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co.	JD 5.000	560	8.450	8.440	8.450
Jordan Pipes Manufacturing Co.	JD 10.000	100	15.500	15.500	15.500*
Jordan Cement Factories Co.	JD 10.000	27	18.350	18.350	18.350

Total volume of shares traded on Sunday, April 5, 1981: JD 255,456  
Total number of shares traded: 107,743

### FOR RENT

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NATIONAL

# Works of Spanish mission combine beauty with utility

"They are small things, but they do mean a lot... That is how His Highness Prince Abdallah II expressed his appreciation for the work of foreign archaeological missions in the country. Prince Ra'ed, delegating for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassao, was speaking at the opening Saturday night of an exhibition of the work of the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan. After he

finished his remarks (introduced by Spanish Ambassador Don Luis de Pedrosa) and one got a chance to view the exhibition itself, it became clear that these things, though they do mean a lot, are not so small. Filling two-thirds of the ballroom of the Amman Holiday Inn is an impressive — and, at times, strikingly beautiful — array of plans, photographs and drawings. It is, in the words of the mission's director, Prof.

Martin Almagro, a "graphic representation" of the work the Spaniards have done in Jordan over the last 11 years: but presents only a very small part of the campaign of excavation, restoration, photography and planning that has been, and continues to be, carried out.

The mission started its work here with the cleaning and restoration of the colourful frescoes decorating the interior of Qusayr Amra, the early eighth-century Umayyad desert hunting lodge and bathhouse. After the removal of the layers of soot and grime that had built up over the centuries, the building's walls were revealed to bear exquisitely detailed depictions of the life of early Islamic times, as well as what appear to be symbolic representations of the power of the newborn Islamic empire. In one domed bath room is a unique representation of the celestial sphere with the zodiac.

Considering their importance, the restoration work and excavations at Amra seem to be underrepresented at the current exhibition, with only four exhibits devoted to the site (including a floor plan). But also on display are copies of the magnificent illustrated volume, available in four languages, which the mission has published as a record of its work there.

Next in time, though perhaps not in importance, to the work at Qusayr Amra was the mission's excavation and restoration project at the Amman Citadel. Here there is another magnificent Umayyad monument, the "Southern Palace".

But the team's work on the Citadel, in addition to confirming the date of origin of the building, determined that it was in fact a *shawan* or reception hall leading into the residential palace to the north.

The Citadel project has provided the Spanish mission with some of the finest examples of another aspect of its work in Jordan: the production of highly detailed plans, maps and elevations by the sophisticated photogrammetric process. This process involves the use of two cameras at a set distance from each other to record the same scene. By the juxtaposition of the two resulting photos, a drawing is made whose precision and detail is comparable to one made by the more traditional line-and-measuring-tape process.

One view in the exhibition are photogrammetric drawings (elevations and sections) of both the exterior and the highly decorated interior of the "Southern Palace", the northern residential area and other parts of the Umayyad Citadel complex.

The use of the photogrammetric system to produce larger-scale maps was made possible with the assistance of the Spanish air force, and one such map — of the area of downtown Amman surrounding the Citadel — is startling in the amount of detail it reveals.

The exhibition contains a variety of other plans, drawings and photographs of historical sites; but perhaps the most fascinating — and surely the most beautiful — exhibits are the products of the Spanish mission's aerial photo survey.

Aerial photography, whose use in archaeology has become increasingly widespread in recent years, can reveal the broad outlines of a site and often bring out details much more easily than work on the ground. But aside from such practical advantages, some of the results of the photo survey are remarkable simply for their visual qualities. The scene of Khirbat Medineh (excavated by Father Emidio Olavari of the Spanish Mission) is one example — the texture and contours of the surrounding wadi rival the work that could come from the best abstract artist's palette. And the photo of an unnamed "Site in Wadi Mujib" haunts one with its mysterious lines and forms. What lies underneath that stony surface?

On some of the photos, labelled as "Aerometric", can be seen a small cross marking the axis of the camera's lens. These photos were produced by a specially built camera, as Prof. Almagro's son Dr. Antonio Almagro explained, whose accuracy enables them to be used in the production of site plans. Such plans have been made available to the Jordanian government and to other foreign missions — the French restoration project at Araq Al Amir, the American dig at Lejjun, the British excavations at Buseirah, and other projects at Petra and the Karak and Shobak castles.

Asked about the Spanish Archaeological Mission's plans for future work in Jordan, Prof. Almagro said the mission intends to continue the excavation at the Citadel, hoping to find the continuation of the southern exterior wall of the Umayyad complex (already visible in an aerial photo).

The team will return to Qusayr Amra to attend to some unfinished business there: in specific, Prof. Almagro mentioned the small square of fresco that had been left uncleaned to show what the walls looked like before the restoration. This square has now served its purpose, he said, and the cleaning will be completed.

In Petra, there is further work to be done in the cleaning of frescoes on the interior of some of the tombs in Wadi Siyagha and Beida. This work has already started, the professor noted.

All in all, the Spanish Archaeological Mission has made and continues to make a distinguished contribution to the exploration of the history of Jordan, and the results of its work now to be seen at the Holiday Inn should not be missed. The exhibition continues until April 12.

— S.R.

## For follow-up on Oxford conference Concept Group gathers here



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan poses with participants in the First International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan at Oxford last year.

By Steve Ross  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, April 5 — One year ago, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan closed the First International Conference on the History and Archaeology of Jordan in Oxford, England with these words: "The success of this conference is not only the immediate one of friendly discussion, but more importantly the realisation that so much more could be achieved if only one had immediately available the accumulated knowledge that has been so obvious here during the past week."

Now, some of that accumulated knowledge has come together again, this time in Amman; and more is, indeed, about to be achieved.

Under Crown Prince Hassan's patronage, some 20-odd of the most distinguished participants in the Oxford conference have been called to gather this week in Amman as the Concept Group on Jordanian Archaeology. They have been assigned the task of following up on the achievements and recommendations of last year's conference, and planning for future such gatherings.

Participating in the group are scholars resident in Amman such as Dr. James Sauer, director of the American Centre for Oriental Research, and Mrs. Crystal-M. Bennett, director of the British Institute of History and Archaeology in Amman; as well as international figures from places as far apart as Poland, Saudi Arabia, Italy and the United States. Their presence here marks what is, for Jordan, a relatively rare confluence of leading academicians. And the excitement of the occasion could be felt yesterday evening, at the opening of the Spanish Archaeological Mission in Jordan's exhibition at the Holiday Inn (see accompanying review).

The opening was the second of three activities planned for the group's participants before they get down to work tomorrow. After their arrival on Friday, the archaeologists were taken out to the desert yesterday for a tour of work being done on some of the Desert Castles — including Qasr Kharana, Qasr Al Hallabat, the Azraq castle and Hammam Al Sarah; which left some of them with little extra energy to socialise at the exhibition's opening.

Just as strenuous a programme was put on today for willing participants: a visit to the Jordan Valley sites of Tell Al Mazar and Pella (Tabaqat Fahl), ending with lunch at the latter. Nothing was set for them this evening, giving the exhausted (though field-hardened) archaeologists time to recuperate before meeting again around the conference table tomorrow.

The meetings are scheduled to last only two days, with departure set for Wednesday. The Concept Group is to dine with Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Mar'an Abu Nowar tomorrow evening.

During the five days of last year's conference at Oxford University, nearly 40 research papers were presented and discussed. They covered all aspects of Jordan's history, from the formation of its land masses to the end of the Ottoman Empire; and during the discussions it was clear that it is not only contemporary political and social issues that can provoke controversy.

But aside from actual historical

information which might be required by scholars working in the field of Middle East archaeology and associated disciplines."

The question of such a centre is not on the agenda of this week's Concept Group meeting; but according to one participant, it is almost sure to be brought up under "other business". The centre is very much a "live idea", this participant said, and the first step towards its realisation could be taken with the expansion of the present Department of Antiquities Registration Centre to include a museum.

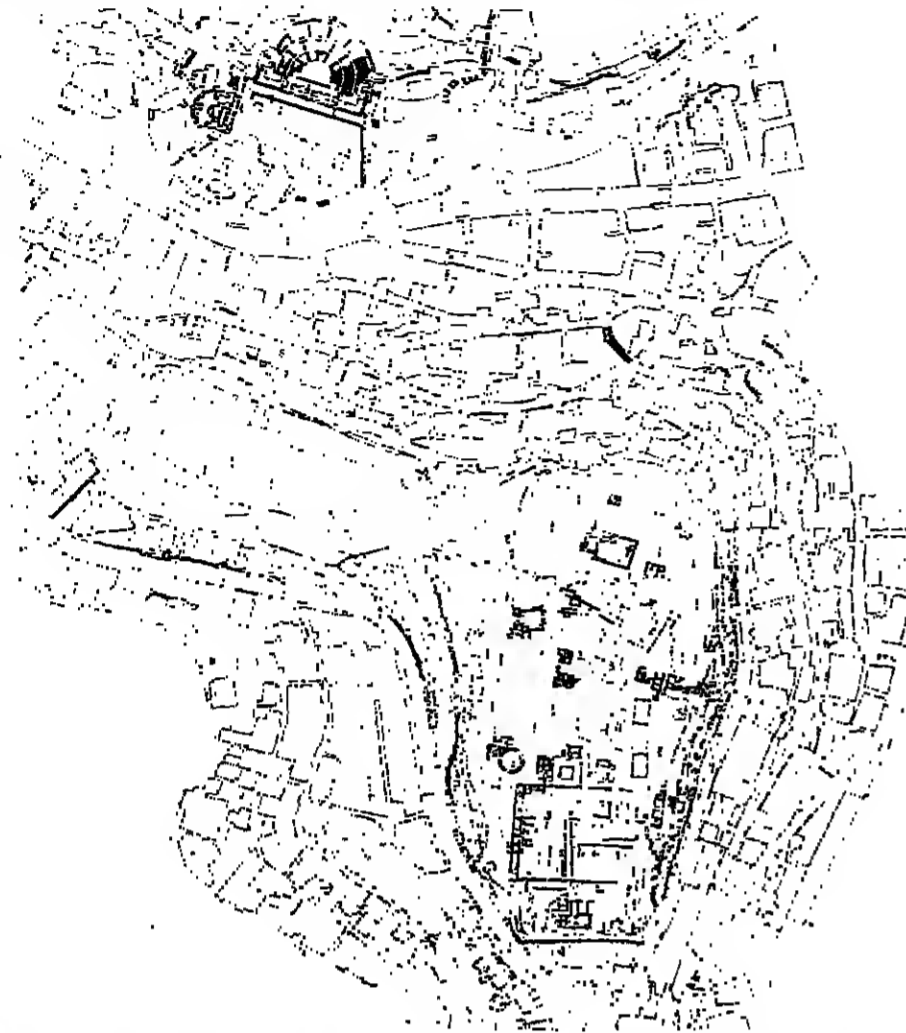
One matter that is on the agenda is a discussion of progress on the publication of a volume of the research paper delivered at Oxford: a volume which will be a compendium of some of the very best work now being done in the disciplines concerned. Publication is a tedious and time-consuming business; but the Department of Antiquities reportedly has the job well in hand.

Also slated for discussion is the location of the next history and archaeology conference. Envis-

aged as biennial affairs, the conferences are to be held "in Amman or elsewhere as appropriate," according to the original Oxford conference statement.

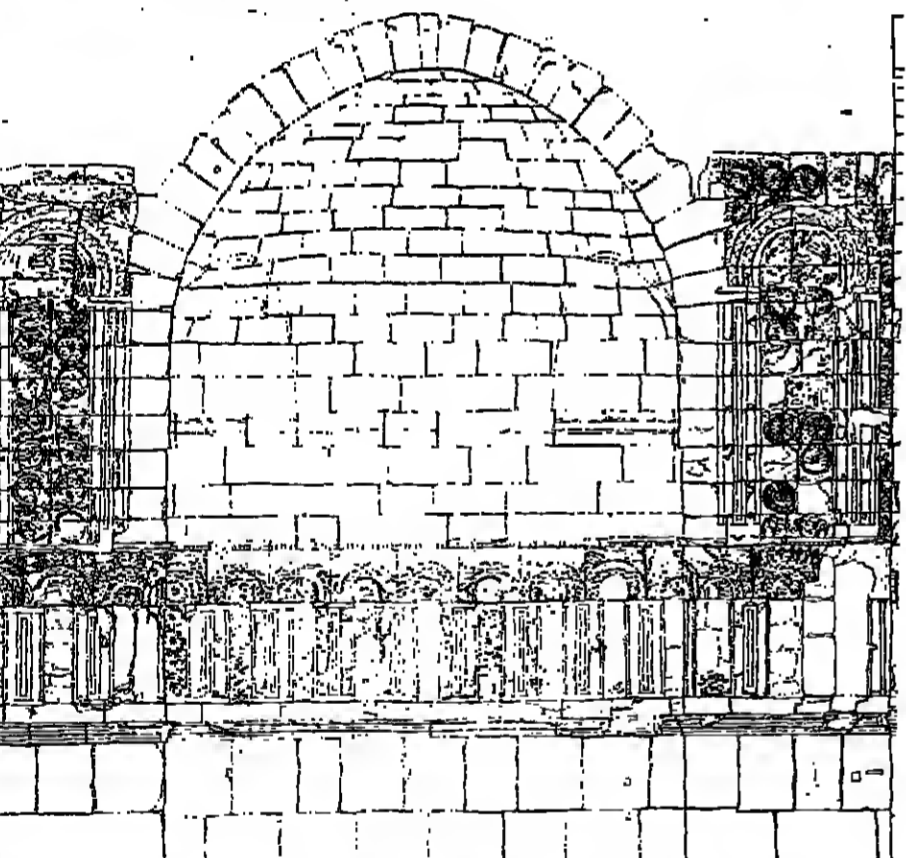
The list of participants in the Concept Group on Jordanian Archaeology includes Prof. Abdul Aziz Al Duri (Jordan), Mr. John Fistere (Jordan), Dr. Sauer and Mrs. Bennett, Mr. Francois Larche (France), Fr. Jacques Tournay (France), Fr. Michel Piccirillo (Italy), Dr. Lux-Wagner (Germany), Prof. Ernst Krueger (Germany), Prof. Basid Hennessey (Australia), Prof. Paul Naster (Belgium), Prof. A.

Tushingham (Canada), Prof. Siegfried Mittman (Germany), Prof. Handricus Franken (the Netherlands), Prof. J. Ward Perkins (Italy), Prof. M. Gawlikowski (Poland), Dr. Abdul Rahman Al Ansari (Saudi Arabia), Prof. Martin and Dr. Antonio Almagro (Spain), Prof. Peter Parr (U.K.), Prof. Philip King (USA), Prof. Denis Baly (USA), Prof. Walter Rast (USA) and Mr. George Tate (France).



interior of the Citadel's "Southern Palace" (below).

photogrammetric system has produced an accurate map of downtown Amman (above) and elevations of the



WORKS OF THE SPANISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL MISSION IN JORDAN



The restoration of Qusayr Amra revealed colourful and lively frescoes.

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# OPINION

## Jordan Times

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## NEWS ANALYSIS

### The Reagan administration's

### many voices

By Bruce Russell

WASHINGTON: — After only two months in office, President Reagan's administration is being criticised for the same fault he held against the Carter government — speaking on public issues with many voices.

The two months, which have been marked by a sharp turn to conservatism in the United States, have brought a stream of conflicting statements by top officials in the areas of defence, foreign affairs and the economy. Cabinet members and lower officials have made pronouncements on issues ranging from neutron warheads and detente to petrol taxes, only to have their statements denied by higher officials. At times it had seemed the only person to escape having to backtrack is President Reagan himself.

Some believed Mr. Haig had brought the trouble on his own head by being too aggressive. Holding Carter, a former State Department spokesman in the previous administration, said in a television interview: "I think he asked for it... by behaving in a way which is usually held for presidents," Mr. Carter said.

Other officials and former officials said they felt the chief danger from the controversy might be that it would worry the European allies. They said these allies were already upset by the anti-detente statements of some of Mr. Reagan's right-wing appointees and were pinning their hopes on Mr. Haig's European experience to get across their points of view.

During last year's election campaign, Mr. Reagan made much of the struggles for dominance between President Carter's National Security Adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and the State Department.

Despite pledges that the new government would speak with one voice and that Mr. Haig would be pre-eminent in the foreign policy area, lack of harmony became a problem almost at once. In his first press conference after taking office, Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said he was in favour of stationing neutron warheads in Western Europe. That caused an outcry from across the Atlantic, and Mr. Haig swiftly reassured the allies it would not be done before consultation with them.

Mr. Haig recently said there had been a total communist takeover in Nicaragua. The next day he conceded there were still moderate elements in the Nicaraguan government which the United States wanted to encourage.

## Welcome, Mr. Haig

WE WELCOME U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to Jordan today in the spirit that has always guided our actions — a spirit of openness, candour and dialogue. But we should make it clear to our guest, and his countrymen and countrywomen in the United States, that he comes representing a country whose credibility is badly battered, whose sincerity is in grave doubt and whose military progress is almost irrelevant in the current context of political realities in the Middle East. The history of American actions in the Middle East, particularly as relates to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian issue, has been a compendium of ignorance, immobility, incompetence and insensitivity. We do not hold Mr. Haig responsible for the past mistakes of his country, but we expect him to learn from those mistakes, and not to repeat the confusion of the past. We have had no indications to date of whether he, or the Reagan administration as a whole, have the capacity to do this. We hope he is not here only to talk about how all of us can get together to chase away the Soviets. If so, he is already off on the wrong foot. We do not primarily want Mr. Haig's guns. We do not primarily want his sudden solidarity with the Islamic world. We do not primarily want his fancy, hasty phrases about a strategic consensus. We want him to show us his rationality, his clarity of thought, his ability to understand our priorities, and, above all, we want his humanity. This is the concern of Jordan, and of Palestine. Welcome to the Holy Land, Mr. Haig. But be honest with us. Our ancient earth is not easily deceived.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

**AL RA'I:** The siege on the Dubeishah camp near Bethlehem, which has entered its fifth day, is an example of the collective punishment applied by the Israeli authorities in the occupied Arab areas in violation of all international laws and norms.

The siege, which followed the stoning of an Israeli vehicle near the camp, is a new indication of the futility of attempts by the Israeli authorities to tame this struggling people. Furthermore, resisting occupation is a legitimate action approved by international law and norms.

However, what draws attention is that the collective penalties applied on the Dubeishah camp inhabitants have not moved the conscience of those people and organisations who disguise themselves under the slogan of the defence of human rights and peace.

Needless to say that this suspicious silence by these quarters over what is taking place in the camp is shameful for these quarters. Moreover, the United Nations should play its role in confronting the Israeli criminal practices against the besieged camp, and this is the minimum which the international organisation should do.

The Israeli authorities are mistaken to think that the Palestinian people under occupation would capitulate and offer the Israelis flowers instead of stones. Repression can only cause explosion, and peace and stability cannot be imposed by terrorism, occupation and the law of the jungle.

**AL DUSTOUR:** On the eve of the arrival of the U.S. Secretary of State in the Middle East, the area seems to be more tense than at any other time since the October 1973 war.

Lebanon is exploding in more than one area. It is true that the fighting in Zahle and Beirut is not the first of its kind and it is true that the Israeli raids into various positions in Lebanon and the shelling by Saad Haddad's militia have been going on since the outbreak of the Lebanese civil war.

Nevertheless, the nature of the new explosion is different. Few years ago, the Arab Deterrent Force used to constitute a hope for Lebanon in regaining its security. Nevertheless, these forces are now a major party in the dispute.

Israel used to officially deny any connection with Maj. Saad Haddad, but today it is frankly declaring that it will not permit the Lebanese army to be deployed in South Lebanon. Israel is also declaring that it will not stop its support of Maj. Haddad, regardless of the cost. Menachem Begin even goes further than this to announce that Israel finds itself compelled to protect the Lebanese Christians from extermination and that he will discuss this subject with the American Secretary of State when he visits occupied Palestine.

Thus the picture becomes clear. The Lebanese crisis is escalating to the point that it cannot be contained by local forces. Consequently, some kind of explosion is threatening the area unless a bigger power acts to contain this explosion. Can Gen. Haig do this?

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION	
<b>CHANNEL 3</b>	5:30 Koran 5:57 Cartoons 6:05 Children's programme 6:20 Little house on the Prairie 7:30 Local Programme 8:00 News in Arabic 8:50 Documentary 9:50 Wrestling 10:15 Bestseller 11:00 News in Arabic
<b>CHANNEL 6</b>	5:00 French programme 7:00 News in French 7:30 News in Hebrew 8:30 Benson 9:10 Spoils of War 10:00 News in English 10:15 Bestseller 11:00 News in Arabic
<b>RADIO JORDAN</b>	885 KHz AM & 99 MHz FM
7:00 Morning Show	7:30 News Bulletin
7:40 Morning Show	8:00 News Headlines
8:30 Talking Points	8:45 Sign off
9:00 News Headlines	9:15 Pop Session
9:30 News Summary	10:00 News Bulletin
10:00 Instrumentals	10:30 Centres of Culture
10:30 Concert Hour	10:50 News Summary
11:00 Instrumentals	11:30 Brothers-in-law
11:50 Pop Session	12:00 News Summary
12:00 Sports roundup	12:30 30-minute theatre
13:00 News Desk	13:30 Music
14:00 Evening Show	14:30 News Summary
15:00 Sign off	

AMMAN AIRPORT	
<b>ARRIVALS</b>	7:40 Cairo (EA) 9:00 Damascus 9:15 Kuwait 9:20 Muscat, Dubai 9:40 Dhahran 9:55 Aqaba 13:10 Cairo 14:15 Moscow, Beirut (SU) 15:15 Rome, Athens (LA) 15:20 Tripoli, Benghazi (LN) 15:30 Jeddah, Medina (SV) 16:15 Cairo

17:30 Kuwait (KAC)	17:45 Cairo
19:00 Cairo	19:30 Bangkok, Abu Dhabi
20:00 Beirut (MEA)	20:05 Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
01:00 Cairo	
<b>DEPARTURES:</b>	
06:30 Damascus	06:45 Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)
07:00 Beirut	07:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
08:00 Aqaba	08:55 Cairo (EA)
09:25 Beirut (MEA)	11:00 Amsterdam, New York
11:00 Athens, Madrid	12:00 London
12:30 Cairo	12:30 Paris
14:00 London (LA)	14:00 Cairo
14:25 Cairo (EA)	15:25 Beirut, Moscow (SU)
16:20 Benghazi, Tripoli (LN)	16:30 Medina, Jeddah (SV)
18:30 Kuwait (KU)	19:30 Cairo
20:00 Cairo	20:15 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20:30 Jeddah	20:45 Dhahran

SERVICE CLUBS	
<b>Lions Philadelphia Club:</b> Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.	
<b>Lions Amman Club:</b> Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 1.30 p.m.	
<b>Rotary Club:</b> Meetings every Thursday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.	
<b>Philadelphia Rotary Club:</b> Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.	

MUSEUMS	
<b>Folklore Museum:</b> Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash	

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Ali As'ad 51919/73463	
Zarga: Misbah Al-Hijawi 81217/82254	
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Saudi riyal	96.0/96.5
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Syrian pound	52.1/53.3
Iraqi dinar	735/743.5
Kuwaiti dinar	1.167/1.171
Qatari riyal	87.4/88.0
UAE dirham	86.7/87.3
Omani rial	903.3/917.5
U.S. dollar	322.5/324.5
U.K. sterling	707.4/711.6
W. German mark	151.201/152.10
Swiss franc	165.7/166.7
Italian lire (for every 100)	30.40/30.60
French franc	64.10/64.50
Dutch guilder	136.4/137.2
Swedish crown	69.5/69.9
Belgium franc	93.3/93.9
Japanese yen (for every 100)	151.30/152.30

PRAYER TIMES	
Fajr	3:48
Sunrise	5:18

FORECAST FOR MONDAY, APR. 6, 1981

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Rigter Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You need to take things easy and not make any drastic changes for your best interests at this time. Make definite plans to have more security in the future.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19):** Wait until the afternoon before handling an important financial matter. You have talent that needs expression.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20):** An associate may appear, disagreeable in the morning but later is most cooperative. Show courtesy to family members.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21):** Despite sluggishness you can accomplish a great deal if you apply yourself seriously to the tasks at hand. Be logical.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21):** Find out what is needed to gain your aims and then go to the right sources for important data.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21):** Don't make those changes to day that could jeopardize the future for you. Spend time with long-time friends in the evening.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22):** You may feel that you want to break away from annoying situations, but be tactful. Show more generosity.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22):** Don't argue with friends to day. Use that well-known charm to gain your most cherished aims. Express happiness.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21):** It is best to follow every rule and regulation that applies to you, even though some may seem unfair. Be wise.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21):** Being with new friends in the evening is fine since they can be helpful to you in present activities.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20):** Be objective in taking care of personal affairs and get good results. Delve in to more outside activities.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19):** Don't leave present set-up for some foolish reason, or you could regret it later. Be sure to keep promises you've made.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20):** Put new ideas to work that will help improve your environment, but don't get rid of anything that is valuable.

**IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY...** he or she will know how to handle problems that come up and should have a fine education so that life can be successful. Be sure to give praise for any exceptional work done. Ethical and religious training is important.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

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*Handwritten signature: Jaffar*



# MIDDLE EAST

## Numeiri to help restore Egyptian Arab relations

CAIRO, April 5 (AP) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, in an interview published today, said he will soon start mediation efforts to bring Egypt and the rest of the Arabs together again.

Mr. Numeiri restored relations with Egypt in mid-March, but some 17 Arab countries will have no diplomatic ties with Cairo on account of the separate peace treaty with Israel.

"Egypt's absence from the Arab arena has not been in their interest and the rupture has not been in Egypt's interests either," Mr. Numeiri told the Cairo weekly *Rose-El-Youssef* magazine. "I hope it will not be long before Sudan can play its role in restoring Arab harmony."

The restoration of Egyptian-

Sudanese ties was related to the Soviet-backed Libyan military intervention in Chad, Sudan's neighbour to the west. Egypt and Sudan enjoy a common defence pact and officials in both countries have said the nations feel threatened by Libya's move.

The United States, which is attempting to forge a common anti-Soviet alignment in the Middle East, has been reportedly trying to bring Egypt and Saudi Arabia together.

No progress on the efforts are known, but a Saudi newspaper, *Al Yamana*, this week reported another Arab country would soon restore diplomatic relations with Egypt. It did not name that country.

## Arab-Americans evaluate textbooks on Arab World

WASHINGTON: The National Association of Arab-Americans believes a local survey it made evaluating secondary school textbooks dealing with the Arab World will prove of value to educators, book publishers and citizens throughout the United States.

The association's survey team hopes its evaluation system for analyzing textbooks will provide a model for increased community involvement elsewhere in improving educational materials on all world cultures, not only that of Middle East.

"It is important for parents, teachers and school systems to get involved in looking at these kinds of materials," said Ms. Lilli Hishmeh, co-director of the project with Ms. Deborah Jacobs.

The study examined 18 textbooks used in three Washington area school districts. In the judgment of a nine-member committee, whose members had lived or studied in the Middle East,

three of the books were "highly recommended," six would be recommended if revised, and the remainder were of "poor quality." Outdated information was a major deficiency.

The survey evaluation form, designed for this project, provided for ranking a book on a scale of one to five on the categories of accuracy, balance of presentation, stereotypes and bias. Typical subjects analysed were ancient history, political structure, economy, culture, and religion.

The association plans to make available to school officials and other citizens copies of its survey evaluation forms as well as a list of recommended textbooks, according to Ms. Hishmeh.

Another important audience is that of textbooks publishing companies, because in the United States educational materials are produced by private companies rather than state or local governments. (USICA)

## Dayan attacks Saudi arms sales

BONN, April 5 (R) — Former Israeli minister, Mr. Moshe Dayan was quoted today as saying that West German tank sales to Saudi Arabia would heighten Middle East tension.

He told the weekly *Der Spiegel* that Israel would be very worried if West Germany decided to sell the Leopard II modern battle tank to Saudi Arabia. Mr. Dayan said Chancellor Helmut Schmidt should say "no" to tank sales when he visits Riyadh

later this month.

Mr. Dayan said the United States should also refuse to sell F-15 fighter planes to Saudi Arabia, just as West Germany should withhold tanks.

The U.S. Senate approved the sale of 60 F-15s to Saudi Arabia in 1978. Plans to sell extra equipment for them, such as air-to-air missiles, extra fuel tanks and tankers for mid-air refuelling are the subject of controversy in Washington.

## Saunders: U.S. did not want separate Egypt-Israel treaty

WASHINGTON: Mr. Harold Saunders, former assistant secretary of state for the Near East and South Asia, said that it was not the purpose of the Carter administration to have a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

In an interview with *Arab News*, Mr. Saunders, who held the department's top Middle East post, the American diplomat "thought that the Camp David as a first step on which a comprehensive formula could have been perfected. But unfortunately, the U.S. could not win broader Arab and particularly Palestinian support. This was probably because people in the Arab world jumped quickly to the conclusion that this was a separate peace" and "they could not understand what was there in the Camp David agreements for the Palestinians and for establishing a broader process. It would have brought the Palestinians into a central role in the negotiations" Mr. Saunders added.

"Our attempts to bring the Palestinians to resolve the question of Palestinian representation did not succeed but in the early part of the Carter administration, we tried to bring everybody together in a renewal of the Geneva conference. But we just could not find a formula that everybody would agree to the presence of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) in the negotiation, though the Palestinians and the Arab countries, all of them, decided that PLO is the only representative of the Palestinian people."

"It is wrong to say that we ignored the full Palestinian community. We focused on the territory that the people in the Palestinian community hoped at some point to see as their homeland. And we concentrated on the million people that lived within that territory as being perhaps one group of possible representatives

in a negotiation," he added. "We were very conscious of them in what we did at Camp David. To be sure, we concentrated on the group in the West Bank and Gaza to begin with because they were the only ones we could get involved in the process," Mr. Saunders added.

Mr. Saunders agreed that the Israeli rush to build settlements was responsible for the disillusionment of the people in the West Bank and Gaza in the whole Camp David process. The Carter administration expressed its opposition to the settlements repeatedly but was unable to stop the process. Mr. Saunders felt if the U.S. had pressed the settlements issue firmly with Israel, it would have provoked a fight in Israel in which the government itself would have opposed the U.S. and would have found a great deal of popular support. This would have stalled everything, Mr. Saunders added.

"On U.S. commitment not to recognise or negotiate with PLO until it accepted U.N. Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist, Mr. Saunders said the American government is not going to be able to move away from the commitment to the Israeli government and the American Congress without damaging its own integrity. A statement from the PLO that "we are prepared to make peace with Israel provided Israel does certain things in relation to us" could have an electrifying effect on the peace process, Mr. Saunders felt.

"Surely, the views of the PLO must be known. Somebody will have to talk with the PLO. It may happen that it is better done in the current political atmosphere by Europeans and others. Maybe that will be their contribution to the peace process," he added. He was not for a change in American policy on the PLO for the time being but felt "that a future dialogue with the PLO should remain an open option." He revealed that

he had recommended "a future consideration of it."

Mr. Saunders admitted that the U.S. has been keeping contacts with the PLO at the United Nations. And in 1976, the PLO did an admirable job in helping the evacuation of Americans from Beirut when the civil war was at its worst in Lebanon. He also admitted that the PLO had played a very significant role in the release of the American hostages by Iran. When there was so much of anxiety in America about the safety of the hostages, "we let the PLO know about our concerns."

He also said that they did not speak of this publicly as they thought it would be more effective if silence was maintained.

Mr. Saunders disagreed with the views expressed recently by two State Department officials in an interview to *Arab News* that the best bet for the Arabs to reach the American public and the American administration was to work with Europe. He felt there was no substitute for direct exchanges between the key figures in the Arab World and the Americans.

"The opportunities for understanding are there and we should take advantage of them," Mr. Saunders added. As he suggested in the case of the PLO, the Europeans could play a complementary role but not as a substitute for the U.S. in the Middle East.

He said the Soviet Union definitely could play a spoiling role in any effort to achieve peace but he was not sure whether the Soviets could play a central role as leaders of the Middle East do not want them to play a central role. He felt that the Soviet objective is in some way to achieve some kind of prominence or predominance in the affairs of the Middle East that would jeopardize the independence of those countries — as their invasion has done in Afghanistan. (Arab News)

### MIDDLE EAST BRIEFS

#### Arab Americans attack U.S. aid to Israel

WASHINGTON: Mr. David Sadd, executive director of the National Association of Arab Americans (NAAA), has charged that delivery of American economic aid to Israel constitutes "fiscal irresponsibility" and called on Congress to establish "normal, minimal" safeguards for expenditure of taxpayer funds. Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Middle East Subcommittee on the 1982 fiscal year Middle East aid proposal, Mr. Sadd pointed out that Israel, alone among all recipients of American foreign aid, is accountable neither to an AID mission nor to strict programme guidelines in making use of almost \$800 million in U.S. public funds.

Other major points in the NAAA presentation were endorsement of Congress cutting "minimum" \$200 million from economic aid to Israel unless it ceases expansion of Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank. Mr. Sadd pointed out that an AID official has estimated that Israel will spend at least that amount on settlements in the coming year and urged that the United States make clear that it will not subsidise Israel's conquests. The NAAA executive director also called for a "symbolic reduction" of \$100 million in military aid to Israel in protest over illegal use of American-supplied military equipment in its bombing and artillery attacks on southern Lebanon.

The NAAA testimony provided a regional and political context within which to evaluate the effectiveness of American aid to the Middle East, pointing out that "140 million Arabs" and "700 million Muslims" will find it unacceptable that the United States this year proposes to send Israeli Jewish citizens equal to \$1,000 for very Israeli Jewish citizen while Israel continues to oppress the Palestinians and to occupy East Jerusalem, Islam's third most important holy site.

Mr. Sadd also counselled the subcommittee that despite the increased emphasis in the Reagan Administration on US-Soviet rivalry, American policy planners "sooner or later" will have to realise that in the Arab and Muslim Worlds the fourteen years of Israeli military occupation of Arab lands are regarded as a greater threat than the one year of Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

Noting the high infant mortality rate in the Arab World and sub-Saharan Africa compared to Israel's and comparing the \$785 million given to Israel's 3 1/2 million population to the same approximate amount given to the 400 million Africans south of the Sahara, Mr. Sadd noted, "Let us hope that we are not telling the world, by the disproportionate allocation of American aid, that we value Israeli babies higher than Arab or African babies." (NAAA)

#### Al-Ahram: M.E. conflict invites foreign intervention

CAIRO, April 5 (AP) — Commenting on a statement U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig made upon arrival here that said a strong Egypt is necessary to maintain security in the Middle East, the semi-official newspaper *Al-Ahram* said today that Egypt would be much stronger if Washington helped solve the Arab-Israeli conflict. The United States is sponsoring peace moves between Egypt and Israel. "Leaving the conflict unsolved would pose a constant threat to the area's security and would give justification for foreign intervention," the paper said alluding to Soviet ambitions in the oil-rich Arabian Gulf region. "Security would be achieved if sources of tension, chiefly the Palestinian problem, were eliminated and solved because this would help persuade opposing Arabs that peace is the only way for regaining lost territories," the paper added in an editorial. "It would be illogical to try to achieve security in the Gulf while Lebanon is subject to (Israeli) raids and while Israel is building settlements and fortifications on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, digging a canal that could cut through Gaza to link the Mediterranean and the Dead Sea, and annexing East Jerusalem," the editorial said. The editorial noted that President Anwar Sadat was the first to warn against the possibility of foreign intervention and to call for solving the Palestinian problem which "is the cornerstone for the security and welfare of all people and states and for American interests as well."

#### Kuwait won't allow super-power clash in Gulf

KUWAIT, April 5 (AP) — Kuwait will not allow any Soviet and U.S. confrontation in the Gulf region, but welcomes Secretary of State Alexander Haig's attempt to gain first-hand knowledge about the area and the Palestinian question, a cabinet minister said here today. Minister of state for cabinet affairs, Mr. Abdul Aziz Hussein, said it was vital for the security of the Gulf to establish stability, contending that "an abnormal situation here would run contrary to the interests of the states of the region and touch off a collision between the super-powers." Mr. Hussein was responding to reporters' questions about the current Middle East trip of secretary Haig and his expected attempt to win what Mr. Hussein called "strategic support for President Reagan's blueprint that gives priority to combating Soviet influence in the Middle East. Kuwait sees no need for a U.S. alert in the (Gulf) region," said Mr. Hussein, following a cabinet meeting.

# Arab-Israeli conflict triggers Lebanese clashes yet again

By Jeremy Cliff

BEIRUT: The latest clashes between Syrian peacekeeping forces in Lebanon and their right-wing rivals appear rooted deep in the wider Arab-Israeli conflict that divides the Middle East.

In the worst fighting for almost three years the two sides exchanged artillery, rocket and machinegun fire in the divided capital, Beirut, and the eastern town of Zahle, an enclave of the right-wing Christian Falange party.

Commentators and politicians quoted in Lebanon's diverse and party-orientated press have given a host of conflicting reasons for the latest flare-up, which came on the eve of U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig's visit to the Middle East.

But two main thoughts emerged. The first reflected the long-expressed fears of the Lebanese-based Palestinian guerrilla movement that the Falangists to the north and the Israelis in the south planned a pincer movement against them.

The Palestinians and their Lebanese leftist allies accuse the right-wingers, who have controlled east Beirut and most of northern Lebanon since the 1975-76 civil war, of serving Israeli and U.S. interests.

For their part, the Falangists regard the 30,000-strong Syrian peacekeeping force stationed here under Arab League mandate since the civil war as an army of occupation.

Rightist militia strongman Mr. Beshir Gemayel, a past recipient of Israeli backing, has repeatedly promised to launch what he calls a war of liberation to oust the Syrians and Palestinians.

Israel's Deputy Defence Minister Mordechai Zipori, commenting on the latest Lebanese violence, has reiterated the Zionist state's commitment to Lebanon's right-wing.

Israel provides aid and military advisers to the south Lebanese border enclave controlled by the

renegade Lebanese army officer. Major Saad Haddad. In the past week Israeli forces have launched a number of raids against Palestinian strongholds in south Lebanon.

Syrian newspapers have strongly attacked the rightist Lebanese front, which the Falange dominates, and accused it of attempting to blow up the Middle East situation in coordination with the Israelis as a prelude to Mr. Haig's visit to the Middle East.

*Al-Baath*, newspaper of Syria's ruling party, charged that the Falangists were being used to put pressure on Arab hardliners, particularly Syria, to ensure the continuation of the U.S.-sponsored Camp David process that brought peace between Israel and Egypt.

The paper said Israeli attacks on United Nations peacekeeping forces and the Lebanese army in south Lebanon had coincided with the sudden flare-up in Zahle and Beirut.

*Al-Baath* commented: "A large-scale Zionist military operation is being prepared in Lebanon... connected with the decision of Washington that is awaiting the return of Haig from his tour of the region."

"He will work out plans and programmes for future moves by the Camp David parties in the region," it added.

The Camp David accords are rejected by almost all Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The Falangist newspaper *Al-Amal* in an editorial on the clashes, said the rightists were fed up with the stalemate that has existed since the end of the civil war.

"Everything will remain unchanged as long as we are cautious not to push matters to extremes," it commented.

Government moves to forge national entente in the divided country had got nowhere, the paper added, implying that the Falangists had to take matters into their own hands.

"The least evil of choices for us

and for the whole of Lebanon is that we should not experience... another day of no war, no peace."

In territorial terms, the embattled town of Zahle is something of a thorn in the Syrians' side, blocking their full control of the fertile Bekaa Valley, western military sources said.

Much of the civil war involved territorial realignment between the predominantly Christian right wing and the Palestinian-leftist alliance.

During the war Palestinians

were evicted by force from predominantly rightist areas and Christians were shelled out of Palestinian-leftist held sectors, such as the coastal town of Damour, south of Beirut.

The Syrian intervention in 1976 was initially seen as preventing an overall Palestinian victory but the intervention forces have subsequently come to be identified with the anti-Falangist camp.

Zahle retains something of an anomaly as a right-wing stronghold in an area largely dominated

by the Syrian troops, which are theoretically under Lebanese command.

The Lebanese Leftist National Movement, in a statement published in the press recently, urged a solution based on Falangist withdrawal from Zahle, allowing the Syrians to police the city, which has a population of about 150,000.

This would effectively seal Syrian control of the Bekaa Valley which runs south to the Israeli border, the sources said. (R)

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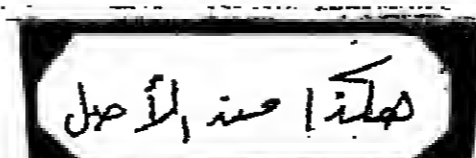
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# ECONOMY

## Oil futures market opens in London

LONDON, April 5 (R) — An oil futures market opens here tomorrow to offer protection to the oil trade against sharp price movements and bring new business to London brokers.

Traders in the Rotterdam spot market will be able to fix contracts up to nine months ahead on the London Petroleum Exchange to hedge against risks involved when prices fluctuate.

Initially the market will deal only in 100-tonne lots of gasoil, which makes up about one-third of the refined yield from a barrel of crude in average refineries. It is widely used for industrial and

home heating, as diesel fuel and as a raw material by petrochemical manufacturers.

Gasoil is trading on the Rotterdam spot market at around \$300 a tonne, up from \$280 last September but down from \$320 later in the autumn. The Gulf war, which caused uncertainty about crude oil supply, and the seasonal rise in demand caused the price fluctuations.

Speculators, trying to make money by guessing where prices will go next, provide the constant cash flow that futures markets need to keep going.

Such markets have existed for

100 years with futures in sugar, coffee, cocoa and rubber now being widely traded in London. Last year a futures market opened in potatoes.

"For the trader they are a management tool," said Petroleum Exchange Chairman Robin Woodhead. "The consumer should gain in the long run. Hedging enables a supplier to offer contracts at a fixed price and consumers can predict their costs."

But to attract the speculator the market will need gasoil prices to stay volatile. Some oil traders questioned whether this was the time to start it, noting that the

world is well-supplied with crude and that OPEC is discussing a scheme to index crude price rises to inflation and Western economic growth, making them largely predictable.

Mr. Woodhead said the crude oil outlook was only one factor which caused spot gasoil to fluctuate. Among others, he cited swings in demand and the level of water in the Rhine, which affects the volume of large traffic in gasoil.

He said the market would be in business if it was trading 500 lots daily by the end of the year.

## Food smuggling hits S. Sudan

KHARTOUM, April 5 (AP) — An estimated four million people in Sudan's southern regions are threatened by famine this summer because supplies destined for them are being smuggled to the north for exportation.

Efforts to get some \$30 million worth of food to the drought-stricken south are being hampered by transportation problems exacerbated by the export of grain to the capital for onward shipment to the Gulf.

Late last year the southern region administration forbade the export of grain from the mechanised farms in Renk, a southern district bordering the northern provinces.

But Mr. Joseph Ukel, information minister for the south, said "great quantities of grain have been smuggled out of Renk" where the farmers were "heavily indebted to financiers in Khartoum and Omdurman, who themselves have been loaned the money by oil-rich Arab countries."

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEF

### U.S. wholesale prices up 1.3% in Mar

WASHINGTON, April 5 (R) — U.S. wholesale prices rose 1.3 per cent in March, the largest monthly increase since July, but the unemployment rate remained unchanged, the government reported today.

The March price increase, caused by higher food and fuel, represented an annual wholesale inflation rate of 16.2 per cent, the Labour Department said.

The department said unemployment was static at 7.3 per cent in March.

Energy prices continued a five-month climb due to increases in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries' removal of price controls on domestic oil by President Reagan. Energy costs rose 6.1 per cent in March.

### Algeria to boost oil supplies to Japan

ALGERIA, April 5 (R) — Algeria is ready to increase oil supplies to Japan at already-agreed prices in line with internal market developments, the newspaper *Ech Chaab* said yesterday.

The daily was commenting on the visit to Algeria by a delegation of Japanese businessmen led by Mr. Yoshihiro Inamaya, chairman of the Japanese Federation of Industries.

Mr. Inamaya and his delegation, who arrived Friday on a long visit, had a first round of talks yesterday with Algerian officials and said Japan would be prepared to contribute to Algeria's five plan.

Algerian Finance Minister Mohamed Hadj Yala said Algeria is interested in Japanese financing facilities and technology.

Bilateral exchanges were approximately balanced last year amounting to nearly \$1 billion.

### China to buy Japanese industrial plant

TOKYO, April 5 (R) — China has reversed a decision to order with Japan for the supply of industrial plants, Japanese papers reported today.

The newspapers said Japanese businessman Mr. Masao Sa, the leader of a trade mission visiting China, told a Peking conference yesterday that China would honour its contract with Japanese firms.

China announced last January that it was suspending contracts for several projects, including the building of steel and petrochemical complexes, because of a shortage of funds and inadequate resources.

The Japanese financial daily *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* said today the latest decision excluded plants which had been ordered but not yet in production.

The mass circulation daily *Asahi Shimbun* reported the Sakurai said he believed China had rescinded its decision to harm bilateral relations.

### Fuel rationing in Mozambique

MAPUTO, April 5 (R) — The Mozambican government introduced fuel rationing today in a bid to curb consumption and curb foreign exchange.

"Announcing the measure in a radio broadcast, Industry Minister Antonio Branco said the price of imported oil had soared by more than 300 per cent since 1977. "This cost an enormous burden on our economy," he added.

The rationing includes petrol and diesel fuel. Weekly petrol range from 7.6 litres for motorcycles to 112.5 litres for heavy port vehicles. Private cars get between 18 and 20.7 litres, depending on engine size.

# Currencies — the prospects for 1981

By David Morrison

Currency movements during 1980 were largely dominated by developments in the world's oil markets and by the change in nominal interest rate differentials, rather than changes in inflation, balance of payments or money supply indicators. The key question for exchange rates in 1981 is whether or not these relative influences will persist.

Over the next few months, (this article written in December 1980) we believe that oil and interest rates will continue to dominate the foreign exchange markets. If this is correct, then the US dollar and sterling are likely to be the strongest currencies in the short-term (particularly at the expense of the Deutschmark and other European currencies). However, there is some tentative evidence that interest rate changes are becoming less of a dominating influence on currencies than they were earlier in 1980. Indeed, it is our view that the influence of interest rate changes on the foreign exchange markets will lose momentum over 1981 and that, of fundamental economic pressures, the influence of differential balance of payments' performances will gain momentum. This would be an adverse development for the US dollar, particularly in the second half of 1981.

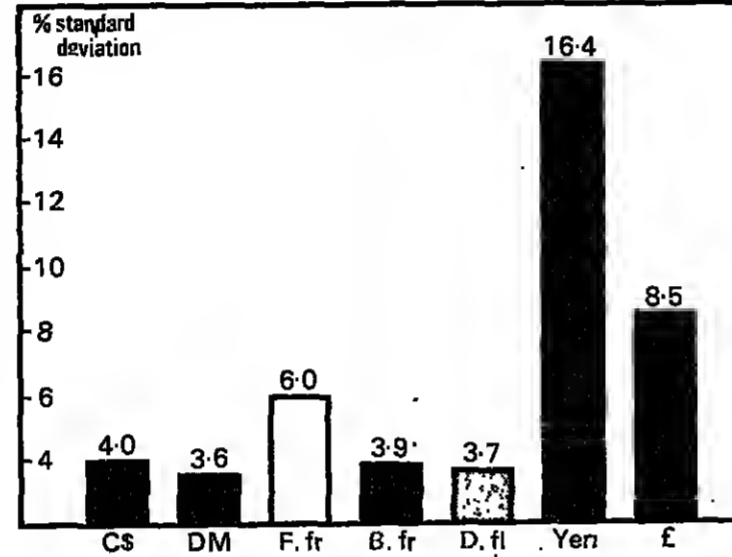
### Forecasts

On our forecasts, the relative trade positions of the USA and Germany will be largely reversed in 1981 H2 with the USA moving

towards a large deficit on current account (1981 H1: \$5bn; 1981 H2: -\$7bn) and Germany clawing its way back towards balance (1981 H1: -\$4 1/2bn; 1981 H2: -\$2 1/2bn). As this is expected to be accompanied by a narrowing of the adverse interest rate differential facing Germany and further evidence of competent German monetary control then, on a 12 month view, we expect the DM/\$1.70 rate to be severely tested. Of course, current account forecasts for calendar years, let alone half-years, should be treated with caution. This expectation is made on the assumption that external political events, particularly Polish-Russian strains, do not deteriorate further. If they do, then the DM is likely to be weaker than our forecast.

Our forecasts for other mainland European dollar exchange rates are based largely on the concepts of zonal power and currency elasticity. These concepts together measure the likely change in a European currency/US dollar cross-rate, in both magnitude and direction, that can be expected from a given change in the DM/\$1 rate. Simply, we have estimated a formal relationship between the European currencies which, on a less formal basis, most foreign exchange market participants are already aware of. Using this procedure and then adjusting for differential economic performances leads us to expect that, on a 12 month view, (a) the Swiss franc will be the strongest European currency against both the dollar and sterling (b) the Dutch guilder will maintain its value

Graph 1. Intra and transzonal volatility



Monthly against the US\$.

against the DM and (c) the French franc will be devalued within the EMS by summer 1981.

For the two most volatile currencies, the Japanese yen and sterling, the concepts of zonal power and currency elasticity are not applicable. In the case of the yen, the overwhelmingly important indicator is Japan's current account prospects. Our forecasts are that Japan will record a current account surplus in 1981 of about \$2bn after a deficit in 1980 of about \$1 1/2bn. If this is correct, then the yen/\$1 rate may break ¥/\$200 over the next 12 months.

Sterling's performance over the past 12/18 months has been mainly a reflection of (a) the direct and indirect effects of North Sea oil (h) high interest rates and

(c) overseas confidence in Mrs. Thatcher's policies. For 1981, points (b) and (c) are likely to be less of a strong influence on the exchange rate. However, simultaneously with this, the UK's inflation, money supply and balance of payments prospects taken together are forecast to be more favourable. In particular, there have been very few occasions where sterling has fallen much when our current account has been in surplus and we expect it to be in a surplus of about £1bn in 1981, although all of this may be concentrated in the first half. As we expect the US current account position to deteriorate rapidly in 1981 H2, we believe that sterling will appreciate against the US dollar on a 6/12 month view. Against the Deutschmark and the yen,

however, we look for sterling weakness, again mainly on relative balance of payments performances.

Two other influences on currency behaviour worth considering before reaching our final forecasts are the technical position and currency volatility. Sterling has been an excellent currency for technical analysis since 1976 because there have been virtually no decisive turning points. Indeed, despite sterling's recent fall against the US dollar, the strong and long upwards trendline has not been broken. In technical terms, sterling has formidable 'support' should the \$/£2.30-2.38 range be decisively breached over the next few months then there is virtually no support till \$/£2.15. Such a development would lead us to seriously reconsider our \$/£ forecast for 1981. The technical position of the yen remains favourable (although short-term weakness is indicated) while that of the DM is ambiguous.

Graph 1 shows a measure of volatility for the major currencies against the US dollar over the past 3 years. Clearly, the yen and sterling appear to be more volatile than the other major currencies. Forecasts for these two currencies, therefore, probably represent both the highest risk and highest reward.

Finally, graph 2 shows our 6 and 12 months forecasts for the major currencies against sterling and compares them with the 6 and 12 month forward rates. Our view is that the Deutschmark, Swiss franc and yen represent the best bet against sterling on a 12-month view but that the US dollar will prove fundamentally weak. This time last year our forecast 'best overseas investment' on a 12-month view was yen bonds which have yielded about 15 per cent to a UK investor on a total returns basis. For 1981, our 'best overseas investment' is DM-bonds which are expected to yield 28 per cent on a comparable basis.

From The City

Graph 2. Forecasts against sterling

	S £	DM £	Sw fr £	Dfl £	Yen £	£ effective
Actual						
1-12-80	2.35	4.56	4.11	4.94	512	77.6
P&D Forecast						
Mid-1981	2.45	4.29	3.77	4.63	485	77.0
End-1981	2.50	4.13	3.60	4.50	475	76.0
Forward Market						
Mid-1981	2.38	4.39	3.95	4.85	498	n.a.
End-1981	2.39	4.30	3.83	4.78	489	n.a.

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FEATURES

Astronauts to prove themselves April 10

Space shuttle training: thorough and exacting

WASHINGTON — When astronauts John Young and Robert Crippen rocket into space aboard the space shuttle orbiter "Columbia" they will be going -- and coming back -- in a way never before tried.

Unlike the other American space ships, the shuttle will be the first to land horizontally on an aircraft-type runway instead of splashing down under parachutes in the ocean. And the crew aboard the "Columbia" will not have the benefit of experience with previous unmanned flights of this spaceship.

So much depends on the skill of the crew that the training of the astronauts for this mission has had to be thorough and intensive. Mr. James W. Bilodeau, chief of the crew and training procedures division of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's (NASA's) Lyndon B. Johnson Space Centre in Houston, points out that the step-by-step approach used in aircraft flight training is not possible in space ventures like the shuttle. On their first try, the two crew members must be able to handle everything flawlessly,

including a difficult re-entry and landing.

"How does one prepare for such a bold commitment to flight?" Mr. Bilodeau asks. Then, replying to his own question, he says, "The only safe way is by extensive system and vehicle testing and by thorough and exacting crew training designed to prepare the astronauts to recognize deviations from normal flight profiles quickly and to take decisive corrective actions in a timely manner."

Young and Crippen have spent hundreds of hours in the classroom, poring over procedure manuals, "flying" shuttle simulators, diving in water-filled tanks to get the feeling of weightlessness in space and piloting aircraft that have been modified to mimic space flight.

They, along with other shuttle crews that include both pilots and scientific specialists, began training for the shuttle mission more than three years ago. The training period has been longer than originally planned because of delays in launching the pioneering reusable spacecraft.

At a recent press conference, Mr. Crippen told reporters, that the extended training time "Has allowed us to prepare for much more catastrophic kind of emergencies."

"We're well prepared to handle just about anything, and the extended time has given us that capability," he said.

At a recent press conference in Houston, Mr. Young gave an example of just how busy their schedule is. One afternoon they did ascent skills. The next day from one to six they were doing entry simulations. Ejection seat review was done from eight to nine on the third day. In the afternoon they were flying the shuttle training airplane out at White Sands (New Mexico) missile range. On the fourth day in the evening... they were set up to depart the Ellington Air Force Base (Houston, Texas) to arrive at Kennedy Space Centre (Florida) in order to participate in the first ascent launch readiness verification test in "Columbia".

Explaining the programme he directs, Mr. Bilodeau says that the training concept is simply to teach

the crew members what they need to know about the booster, the orbiter and the mission they will be required to fly.

"The task essentially consists of training people for the assigned work in the most expedient manner," Mr. Bilodeau says.

"The challenging part is not to overdo training to such a degree that the crews acquire superfluous knowledge at the expense of learning the critical details."

One of the principal training tools for shuttle astronauts is the Shuttle Mission Simulator, or SMS. This is a complex device which, through the use of one huge computer and a host of smaller ones including five that are identical to those aboard "Columbia," virtually duplicates the shuttle's cockpit and its functions. The SMS not only includes the maze of dials, switches and gauges found in the real shuttle, but even has three-dimensional views of space and the earth flashed in the windows.

The "integrated simulations" conducted with the SMS not only thoroughly familiarise the flight crew with their duties and

emergency procedures, but also involve the flight controllers, instructors, simulator operators and mission control support personnel.

Mr. Bilodeau aptly describes the SMS portion of the training as a dress rehearsal for shuttle flights, saying the SMS is the key device for takeoff and landing training.

This (ascent) mission phase is one of the two in which simulation plays an absolutely essential role in training -- because no unmanned flights will be conducted in the space shuttle programme to demonstrate and validate the system before a manned mission is attempted," Mr. Bilodeau says.

"Astronauts Young and Crippen... will have had to practise for every contingency it is possible to simulate."

The other principal challenge to the simulation approach is in training the astronauts to pilot a glider-like space craft as it re-enters the atmosphere and makes horizontal landing on land. Mr. Bilodeau points out that "The unique piloting tasks and the related training requirements are

all new, the first of a kind."

Another of the important flight training devices is the Shuttle Training Aircraft (STA). It is a standard Gulfstream-Two plane, but it has been modified to simulate the final 9,000 metres of descent as the shuttle returns to earth. The plane is equipped with special equipment to make the approach and landing as similar as possible to the handling of the shuttle.

Astronauts Young and Crippen have logged hour after hour making rapid descents and tricky manoeuvres to bring the Gulfstream into a landing pattern at the same height, speed and position over the runway as will be required in landing the shuttle. Even the pilot's control panel in the Gulfstream has been changed to resemble that of the shuttle.

"The success of the shuttle astronauts arriving at a safe landing is dependent on how well these simulators (the SMS and STA) duplicate the flight conditions," Mr. Bilodeau says. "It is difficult to imagine a situation in which simulation plays a more critical role in a training programme... understandably more time is devoted to this training than to

any other subject."

Another of the main training devices is a cabin that is similar to the mid-deck living area of the orbiter. Mr. Bilodeau explains that it provides "the routine, albeit essential, training for living in space." This portion of the training emphasises the complexity of performing routine tasks in a weightless state.

"Every aspect of weightless flight is simulated as carefully as possible," Mr. Bilodeau says. "Every piece of loose equipment is always secured... never simply set."

Every piece of trash must be banded with special care to prevent loose particles from clogging an air passage of fanning fan.

Most of the orbital phase of the initial shuttle flight will be devoted to checking out the craft; such things as opening and closing the bay doors. A test Mr. Bilodeau says is difficult to conduct in earth's gravity, as they were designed to operate in zero gravity.

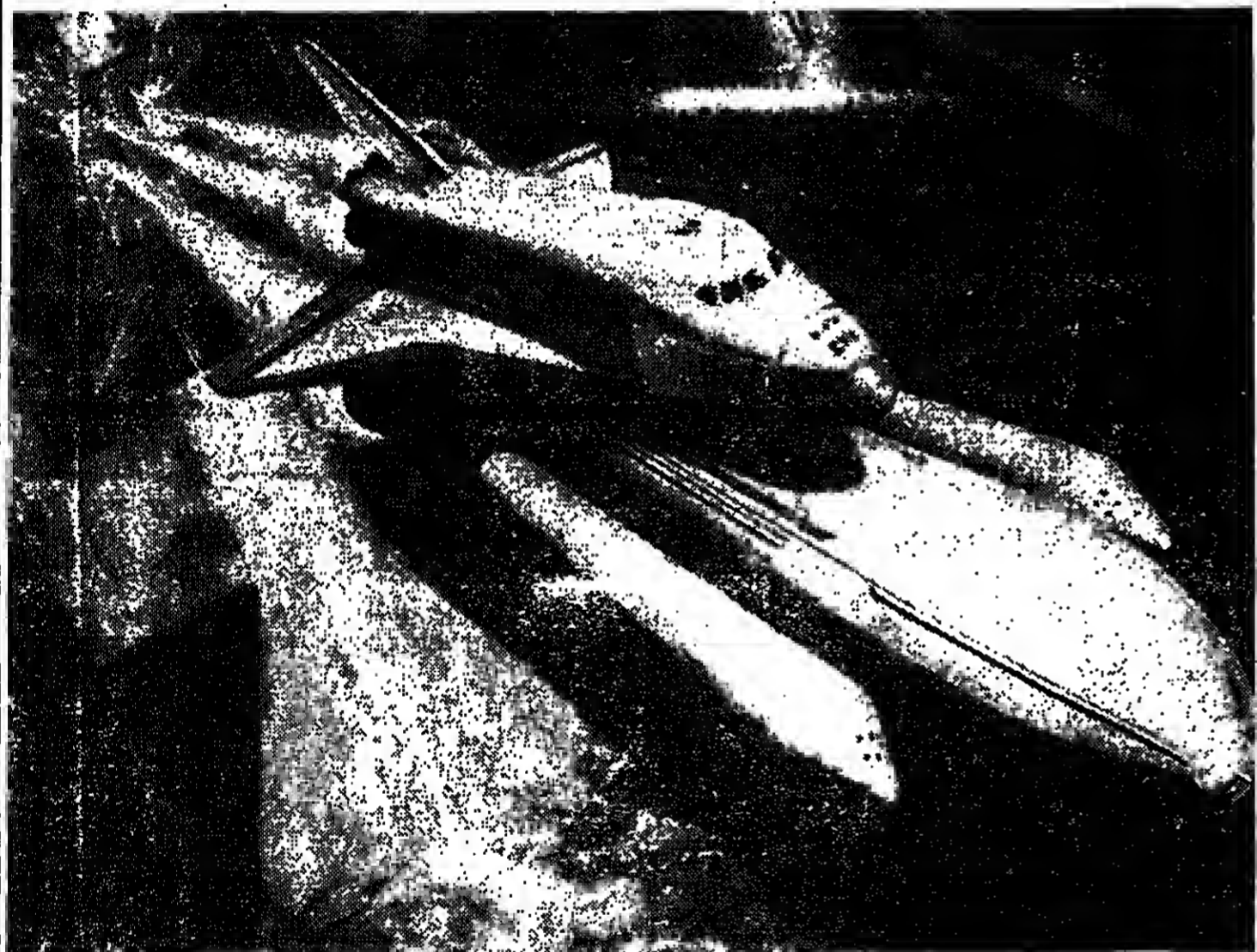
Concerning future flight, Mr. Bilodeau said that much more training time will be devoted to the work that will be performed

during orbital phase, the work for which the shuttle was designed. For future flight the training and types of simulations will depend on the type of mission and the payload -- whether it is a satellite to be placed in orbit or a device to gather data or conduct experiments.

Looking ahead, Mr. Bilodeau sees a streamlined training programme, much different than the one for astronauts Crippen and Young. Several crews will be trained simultaneously.

"Cross-training of each individual to be fully proficient in tasks assigned to others or to deal with improbable contingencies can no longer be accommodated if the United States is to become efficient enough to achieve a launch rate of 60 flights per year," Mr. Bilodeau says. "The challenge of the 1980's is to achieve effectiveness with maximum efficiency. The programme demands that space flights be made as routine as possible and that every usable hour be extracted from each training device to keep the cost of training low."

(USICA feature).



Lift off: an artist's impression of the launch of the space shuttle

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Jumble words: LUFAW, DYLLA, PAMERC, TELTEK. Each word is presented in a grid of squares with some letters circled.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: [Grid of 16 squares]

Yesterday's Jumbles: COCOA DRAFT MEMORY HEAVEN Answer: Takes a consuming interest in clothes - A MOTH

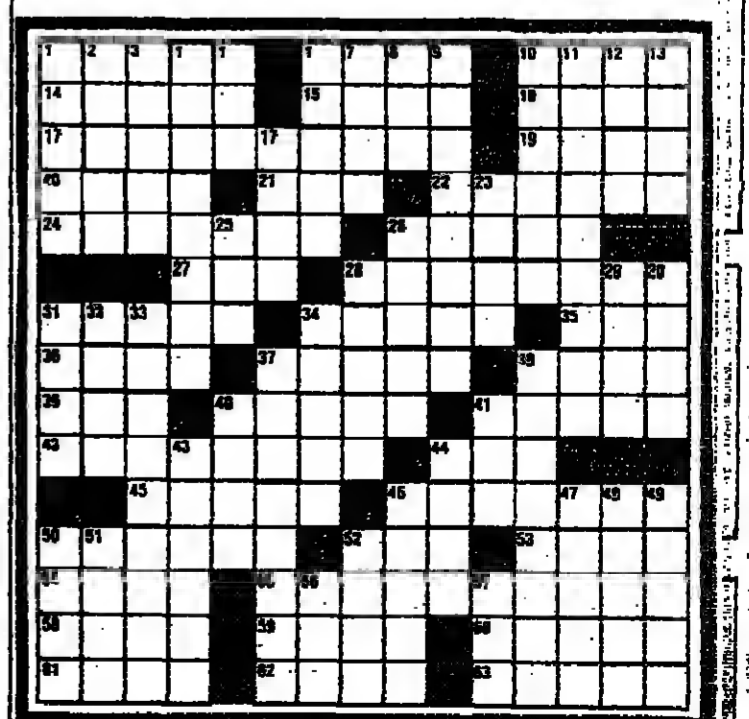
THE BETTER HALF. By Vinson



His doctor says he should be careful about picking up things... girls are OK but checks aren't.

THE Daily Crossword by William Lutwiniak

A crossword puzzle grid with clues listed on the left and right sides. Clues include '28 Sports spears', '50 Unleavened wafers', '25 Slangy turn-down', etc.



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Peanuts



Andy Capp



Mutt 'n' Jeff



GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

ASK OMAR

Q.—I think I must be the world's unluckiest bridge player. I know I am not the worst player in my bridge game, but I am by far the biggest loser. I have read stories about your gambling exploits, so I know that you must believe in luck. Tell me what can I do to get Dams Fortune on my side—R. O'Connor, Boston, Mass. (This question has been awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—An interesting question. When I first started playing bridge, I felt pretty much the way you do. I used to lose a lot more often than the other players in my game, and I wrote it off to the fact that I was a poor cardholder. Then I noticed that the player who won regularly was the one I considered to be the second-best player in the game (after me, naturally). So I started to keep accurate records and found, to my surprise, that I was holding my fair share of cards. In the past, I had remembered the bad hands and forgotten about the good ones.

That led me to an inescapable conclusion—perhaps my game was not as good as I had thought. So it was back to basics, in particular studying the technique of the play of the cards. After a few skull sessions, I was not really surprised to find that, suddenly, my luck changed and I was becoming a winner. Nowadays, when someone tells me that "X" is an incredibly lucky player, I tend

to take it with a pinch of salt. I find that a closer inspection of the record shows that these players are not over-hiding like lunatics or declaring contracts with abandon. Rather, they display foresight in the auction and excellent technique in the play of the cards. They make the most out of every hand and frequently bring home contracts that border on the impossible simply by seizing every opportunity available to them, including—and especially—defensive errors. Now I am not suggesting that my case applies to you. However, if after reading this reply, you still feel that Lady Luck has turned her back on you, write to me again. Perhaps you might be better off playing bridge with a pinochle deck!

Q.—It seems unfair to me that the minor suits are awarded so much less in the scoring than are the major suits and no trump. Why should you have to make eleven tricks for game in a minor and only nine at no trump? I have devised a form of scoring that rectifies this imbalance. Can you tell me where to send it so that it winds up in the hands of the right authority?—L. Levy, Bronx, N.Y.

A.—I wish you luck. Almost since the day that contract bridge was introduced people have tried to tamper with the scoring. With minor exceptions such attempts have quickly fallen by the wayside. Players find that fiddling with the scoring table detracts from the challenge of the game. Still, send your method to: American Contract Bridge League, 2200 Democrat Rd., Memphis, TN 38116.

Handwritten signature or note at the bottom of the page.



# WORLD

A Communist summit on Polish crisis?

## Brezhnev in Prague

PRAGUE, April 5 (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Prague today for what probably will be a communist summit on the continued tense situation in Poland.

The Kremlin leader flew in officially as head of the Soviet delegation to the 16th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress, which opens tomorrow.

But his assumption of the role, originally planned for a member of the Soviet party's Politburo, pointed to the likelihood of talks between Warsaw Pact leaders on the Polish situation, which has been causing increased concern in Moscow and other East bloc capitals.

Bulgarian leader Todor Zhivkov, whose own party congress ended yesterday, was reported to be coming to Prague and most other East bloc leaders were expected later today.

One absentee will be the independent-minded Romanian leader Nicolae Ceausescu. Although criticising Poland's Solidarity trade union, President Ceausescu has said Warsaw should be left to solve its problems without outside interference.

The delegation from Bucharest was reported to be headed by Mr. Gheorghe Opresca, a member of the Romanian party's political executive committee.

In recent years Mr. Brezhnev has usually not attended fraternal party congresses.

His decision to come to Prague carries symbolic weight since 13 years ago invading Warsaw Pact forces crushed a Czechoslovak reform movement in many ways similar to the present one in Poland.

Mr. Brezhnev attended the 1971 Czechoslovak congress that officially handed the 1968 Pra-

gue reform movement a counter-revolutionary plot. Similar accusations have been made by the East European press against the independent Solidarity union in Poland.

The Soviet leader stayed away from the 1976 Prague congress, which followed completion of the post-1968 return to communist orthodoxy.

Before the announcement of Mr. Brezhnev's participation, this year's congress had promised to be a generally low-key affair concentrating on Czechoslovakia's ailing economy.

The 1,425 delegates from all over the country are expected to elect a 120-member central committee with only minor changes from the previous one. This is then expected to elect the ruling 11-man presidium, with perhaps minor reshuffling.

Meanwhile, in Cairo, U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said today the Polish situation was more tense and a Prague meeting of Soviet bloc leaders could herald important Soviet action.

Commenting on Soviet President Brezhnev's surprise flight to Prague, Mr. Haig said: "I think the situation remains more tense than it has been. We have been watching Soviet military steps with growing concern."

He told reporters that a possible meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders in Prague "may be an important occasion with respect to future Soviet actions and respect to the Polish situation."

Mr. Haig, on a Middle East tour, said Soviet intervention in Poland or internal repression would have far-reaching consequences for East-West relations both in scope and time.

Aides said that if the Soviet Union did invade Poland, the secretary of State would immediately return to Washington.

And the east German news agency ADN said today fresh troops have joined the Warsaw Pact's manoeuvres in and around Poland over the weekend.

ADN said weekend activity in the 18-day-old exercises had centred on "the introduction of fresh reserves from deep inside home territory."

"Covered by air defence forces, units of motorised infantry, tanks, missiles and artillery, as well as reconnaissance, engineer and intelligence units were moved into designated areas by railway transport or in military columns. Other forces were brought to the coast by landing craft," ADN said.

The report gave no indication of how many troops were involved or where they came from.

It said the soldiers held meetings with Soviet units "from next door," a term used to describe Moscow's forces stationed in East Germany.

This indicated that East German and Soviet troops were involved in the new deployment.

ADN said the new troops were given "political and military briefings on their forthcoming battle tasks."

This made clear that the Soyuz-81 exercise, already the longest Warsaw Pact manoeuvres for over a decade, will go on for some time.

The new units had pledged "to use all their strength to defend reliably socialist achievements and the peaceful life of the citizenry against all blows by imperialism."

## Italian police arrest 'most wanted guerrilla'

MILAN, April 5 (R) — Police discovered an urban guerrilla base today after scoring their biggest anti-terrorist success to date with the arrest of the suspected mastermind of the kidnap-murder of ex-prime minister Aldo Moro.

Mr. Mario Moretti, founding member of the Red Brigades guerrilla gang and long considered its military chief, was arrested in Milan yesterday together with three other suspects in a giant operation coordinated by Interior Minister Virginio Rognoni.

"This is surely the best day I've had since becoming interior minister," Mr. Rognoni told reporters yesterday when confirming that Italy's most wanted guerrilla leader had been caught after escaping arrest seven times in the past.

Police identified one of the others arrested as Mr. Enrico Fenzi, professor of medieval poetry at Genoa University, who is wanted in connection with the kidnapping, this winter of Rome Judge Giovanni D'Urso.

The other two, including one woman, were described by police as second-ranking Red Brigades suspects.

In subsequent raids police discovered a Red Brigades base near Milan's central railway station, but disclosed no details.

Mr. Moretti, 35, a former radio technician, had been the last major figure of the Red Brigades founding group still at large.

The gang, Italy's most active and ruthless guerrilla group, has killed or wounded dozens of people in its self-proclaimed "proletarian revolution" since it emerged from the days of the students' rebellion in the early 1970's.

In its most daring challenge to the Italian state the gang kidnapped former prime minister Aldo Moro in March 1978 in an ambush during which his five bodyguards were killed.

According to information disclosed by repentant guerrillas, Mr. Moretti masterminded the kidnapping and also interrogated Mr. Moro during a so-called "peoples trial" at the end of which the Christian Democratic politician was condemned to death.

Mr. Moro's body was found riddled with 11 bullets near the Communist and Christian Democratic Party headquarters in central Rome on May 9, 1978.

Last December, a Red Brigades commando, also believed to have been led by Mr. Moretti, abducted Judge Giovanni D'Urso, who was in charge of prison transfers in the interior ministry.

Shortly after the D'Urso kidnapping a Red Brigades commando shot dead a top anti-terrorist police general in Rome who was a close collaborator of Mr. D'Urso.

But the judge, who was also given a "death sentence" after a long interrogation, was freed unharmed in what the guerrillas called an "act of magnanimity."

The abduction highlighted the Red Brigades' new anti-prison campaign, decided at a secret Red Brigades meeting in Rome last October to support the gang's comrades in jail, police sources said.

More than 400 Red Brigade suspects have been rounded up in dozens of raids following the Moro murder which forced the Red Brigades to reorganise its operational commandos in Milan, Turin and Rome.

Among the Red Brigades' new leaders still at large are political science professor Giovanni Senzani, allegedly to have interrogated Mr. D'Urso, and Mr. Moretti's girlfriend, Barbara Balzarani.

Police later confirmed they seized Genoa professor and terrorist suspect Enrico Fenzi along with Mr. Moretti.

## Weinberger to outline U.S. military policy

BRUSSELS, April 5 (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger will outline the big changes in military policy now taking shape in Washington when he attends a NATO ministerial meeting this week, alliance sources said.

But during his first visit to Europe since the Reagan administration took office, he is expected to avoid such controversial issues as the neutron warhead and the level of West

European defence spending.

The two-day session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group (NPG), starting on Tuesday in Bonn, will give the defence ministers of Washington's allies an opportunity to express their concerns before the new U.S. policy is given final form, they said.

The sources said that although the NPG is in theory exclusively concerned with nuclear strategy, Mr. Weinberger will probably brief his NATO colleagues on the latest U.S. intelligence reports about Poland.

Mr. Weinberger will open the meeting with a report on the East-West nuclear balance of power and express the determination of the U.S. to redress what Washington sees as an emerging Soviet superiority, the alliance sources said.

The Reagan administration has indicated that it is not in a hurry to resume Strategic Arms Limitations Talks (SALT) with Moscow until it has decided whether it wants to go ahead with a new generation of U.S. strategic weapons.

The West Europeans still regard a SALT agreement to be necessary as a basis for serious

negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, the sources said.

The alliance had envisaged U.S.-Soviet negotiations on such missiles — called Theatre Nuclear Forces (TNF) — as the next round of the SALT process.

The U.S. now finds itself caught between political pressure in Europe for an early resumption of TNF talks and its own reluctance to rush into a SALT renegotiation, according to the alliance sources.

Mr. Weinberger is expected to stress that NATO's decision of December 1979 to modernise its nuclear arsenal must be implemented to counter the fast-growing force of Soviet SS-20s.

The Soviet weapons are mobile missiles, with a range of about 5,000 kilometres.

At least 120 of them are already deployed in locations from where they can hit Western Europe, according to western estimates.

The Bonn meeting will hear progress reports on the testing and development of the 572 U.S. Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles due for initial deployment in Europe at the end of 1983.

## SPORTS ROUNDUP

Chandler defends bantamweight title

TOKYO, April 5 (R) — American Jeff Chandler came de-erately close to losing his World Boxing Association (WB) bantamweight title when he fought a 15-round draw here tonight against Japan's Eijiro Murata. After a dull, scrappy fight, Mexican referee Ernest Magana scored it 146-146, while Panamanian judge Humberto Figueroa had Chandler ahead 145-142 and Fernando Viso of Venezuela made Murata the winner 147-141. Chandler, managed by a woman, Becky O'Neill, who was allowed into the ring under Samo wrestling rules which applied the stadium, fought a mainly defensive fight against a fr wheeling opponent. It was the unbeaten Chandler's second successful defence while for Murata it was the second time he had drawn a title match following a similar result when he faced Mexican Guadalupe Pintor in a World Boxing Council (WB) match last June. Murata, who finished with a slight cut over right eye, pressed forward from the start and had his best moment in the opening round when he staggered Chandler with a straight right.

Qamar Zaman scores in British squa

LONDON, April 5 (R) — Gawan Briars, England's number one squash player, marked his 23rd birthday today with a sparkling but unsuccessful effort against world number one Qamar Zaman in the British Open championship at Bromley. Briars battled gamely and skilfully for just over an hour before going down 9-5, 9-1, 1-9, 9-2 to the Pakistani star in the third round match. Zaman, one of the most exciting stroke-players in the game, was given several worrying moments in his journey to the quarter-finals. But in the end he profited from a sudden loss of concentration by Briars in the final game. The Briton said he had been upset by some of the referee's decisions, but added: "It's my own fault — I shouldn't have got upset and lost my concentration." Also through to the quarter-finals are world champion Geoff Hu of Australia and Jahangir Khan, the 17-year-old Pakistani who tipped to give Zaman a tough time in their expected semifinal clash. Hunt, attempting to win a record eighth British title, beat fellow Australian Steve Bowditch 9-5, 9-7, 9-6 and Jahangir Khan beat another Australian, Dean Williams, 9-3, 9-0, 9-3.

A 'cancer-ridden' jockey on a 'broken-down' horse

LIVERPOOL, April 5 (R) — The Grand National, the world's most spectacular horse race, provided a shining message of hope yesterday. The winning partnership in an event which makes tremendous demands on the stamina and courage of both man and horse was a jockey who two years ago was told he had terminal cancer and a horse who had twice broken down during training. After clearing the last of the 30 brushwood fences, ea one a challenge in itself, 32-year-old Bob Champion summonep up the strength to demand a final surge from his 11-year-old mount Aldaniti, who responded heroically. Over the final stride of the 7.25 kilometre course, Champion and Aldaniti were bet relentlessly pursued by the fast-finishing 8-1 favourite Sparta Missile. But just when it seemed they would be overtaken, the accelerated one more time to finish four-length winners and collect a prize of £51,324 sterling (\$112,900). If the doctor prognosis had been correct, Champion would not have been Aintree Racecourse yesterday. Eighteen months ago he was given less than a year to live and there seemed little prospect that he would ride a horse again. But willpower and drugs overcame the medical prediction and it was a fully-recovered Champion who looked back on the dark days of his illness after his fairytale triumph. "It was the thought of riding this horse in the Nation that kept me going when I was in hospital with cancer," he said. Aldaniti also scored an unlikely victory over physical disability. He suffered a series of leg injuries which would have ended the careers of most race horses. Josh Gifford, Aldaniti's trainer having his first national success after narrowly failing to win it as jockey, gave credit for the horse's recovery to his businessman owner Nick Embricos, who patiently nursed him back to health when all seemed lost. Aldaniti won at odds of 10-1, beating Spartan Missile under his 54-year-old jockey John Thorne into second place with Royal Mail, a 16-1 chance, a further two length away third. "I still had hopes of catching Aldaniti right up to the last 50 yards," said Thorne, who predicted: "Next year Sparta Missile will keep to the inside all the way and he'll win it." A field of 39 started the race in perfect conditions. Only 12 finished but there were no serious casualties.

## Blacks in South Africa -- pawns a white game

JOHANNESBURG, (R) — One of the main issues in the campaign for South Africa's forthcoming election is government policy towards the 20 million strong non-white population — the majority who themselves have no vote.

One aim of ruling National Party politicians is to allay the fears of right-wing supporters that plans to dilute apartheid (racial separation) will undermine white authority. Pre-campaign speeches such as Prime Minister P.W. Botha's oft-quoted "adapt or die" call 18 months ago — have been overshadowed by more militant promises that white supremacy will be maintained.

Fearing a white backlash that could see some National Party seats lost to extremist parties, government some National Party seats lost to extremist parties, government ministers have set about reassuring conservative supporters that ethnic differentiation will remain.

The blacks themselves, somewhat disinterested spectators of the campaign, view this as a common tactic by the National Party at election time.

The Sowetan, the country's leading black newspaper, expressed it thus: "It is unfortunate that every time there is an election we have to go through this painful exercise of being told in no uncertain terms that we do not belong to South Africa, that there is no future for us here, and our sweat and toil are all in vain."

Chief Gatsba Buthelezi, leader of five million Zulus, commented: "They are still bogged down in the political marshes of selfishness

where they are debating among themselves about blacks, but not with blacks."



Gatsba Buthelezi: 'They are debating among themselves about blacks but not with blacks.'

Most blacks see the April 29 election as an irrelevant game being played by the 4.5 million white minority that will have little or no beneficial effect on the rest of the population.

The respected Soweto-based black leader Nthato Motlana said: "There is no way immigrants from Europe are going to make me and my people foreigners in our own land. Whatever happens, the future will be decided by the millions of black workers who remain in South Africa."

Dr. Motlana was referring to the government's homelands pol-

icy under which small chunks of the country are handed to different black ethnic groups and declared independent states. This has happened in three places so far: Transkei (1976), Bophuthatswana (1977), and Venda (1979). A fourth, Ciskei, is scheduled for independence in December this year. None of these states is recognised internationally.

It is under this policy that the National Party argues there will be majority rule eventually — although the majority will be mainly white.

Under the plan another four areas are earmarked for independence. Should that come about some 13.5 million indigenous blacks will have been hived off — or, as a National Party commentator put it more circumspcctly, they will acknowledge a political sovereignty other than that of South Africa.

The 2.5 million coloureds (mixed race) and nearly one million Asians are indigenous to no particular area but, the National Party argument goes, they are represented on the President's Council, the policy advisory body established at the beginning of this year. There are no blacks on the council.

Thus the plan would mean the number of those represented at some level of government would outnumber those (the remaining three million or so blacks) who were not. The argument has failed to impress non-whites. "A futile, childish, meaningless exercise," was how Dr. Motlana described it.

Many leading coloureds, still

hitter at being disenfranchised years ago under the National Party's "grand design," of a theid, have sided with the hit and refused to participate in government bodies such as the President's Council.

Nor has National Party about separate coloured Asian parliaments impressed two population groups. Colou Labour Party leader David Cram said this election campaign made it clear the government no intention of offering colour people any genuine political future.

"It is quite clear from what I say the white parliament will sovereign and will be the only parliament in South Africa," said. "The so-called coloured Asian parliaments will just be resurrection of the old Colou Representative Council and Indian Council, dressed up another form."

No-one in this country expects the election to bring a change government and Chief Buthelezi predicted another landslide victory for the National Party, said liberal use would be made Mr. Botha and his colleagues on "Spartan Missile" (black dang platform to persuade voters stay with the National Party a protect white privilege.

The Sowetan newspaper commented: "While all this political goes on, black anger keeps rising. For how long are we going to used as pawns in the white political game, we don't know."

National Party campaigners a tramping the countryside to assu their followers it will be a ve long time indeed.

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